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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Prosperity in Reciprocity

Congress and Carpentering

Lost Battalion Stirs China

¶ **Trade Agreements**—Gaps in the tariff fence (where the reciprocal trade agreements, sponsored by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, permit a freer interchange of goods between America and other favored nations) are being defended against threatened reconstruction. Secretary Hull, responding to Kansas Senator Capper's announced intention to lead an attack of Midwest farm groups against the program, warns American farmers that the Smoot-Hawley tariff Act of 1930 was "protectionism run amuck." It ushered in the most disastrous period in the history of American agriculture, he declares, while the increase of farm imports since the trade agreement act (primarily due to increased prosperity combined with drought conditions) has actually benefited the farmers, since it stimulated a foreign market for certain commodities. In short, Mr. Hull believes it most important to preserve vital foreign markets for the American farmer through a freer trade policy—for there is a direct correlation between imports and farm income. Furthermore, Mr. Hull declares that reciprocal economics constitute a solid basis for peace. • By yielding a little agriculturally America can gain a lot economically, while gaining a lot more ethically.

¶ **Norway's Dr. Koht**—Indicative of the friendly ways of economic reciprocity is the visit to Washington of Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister. Secretary Hull does the honors by conducting the distinguished guest about Washington, an unusual gesture. The cordiality is understood later when both men join in a radiocast to Norway expressing a common devotion to world peace. The incident is interpreted as a direct renewal of relations between American diplomacy and the Oslo group of European neutrals, emphasized earlier this year by the visit of Premier van Zeeland of Belgium. The cordiality established by the two "ambassadors for peace" seems to identify the United States with the neutral position of the Oslo nations, and commits it, in sentiment at least, to a program of economic farsightedness, tending to conciliate Europe's "have's" and "have not's." • With nations as well as in business, the cash of self interest loses much authority when credit is established on a basis of essential reciprocity.

¶ **FHA Apartments?**—Washington conversation resounds with the scrape of trowels and the thud of hammers, as it becomes evident the reassembling of Congress in November will see a facilitation of methods to encourage a new drive in building activities. A considerable housing shortage creates a demand for homes and small apartments definite enough to encourage recovery and provide relief for a large portion of the population. So New York's Senator Wagner and Alabama's Representative Steagall are preparing to introduce legislation to extend federal mortgage insurance to maximums of $200,000 on small apartments. FHA figures reveal few housing vacancies and corresponding increases in rentals which normally would call for increased construction. That it has not occurred before is one of the factors bewildering Administration experts. The Federal Government has been retiring from the field of public construction with the impression that private building would carry on. Disappointed, it proposes to encourage apartment house building. • Some people are bold enough to say that perhaps when the Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive to study American building methods, the experts may consult him rather than he the experts.

¶ **Chinese Resistance**—Over doomed Chapei, a single Chinese flag flutters heroically amidst the advancing banners of the Japanese Rising Sun. It marks the area where a single Chinese battalion holds grimly to a position isolated from the remainder of the Chinese Army as the Japanese advance swept over the Chinese quarter of adjoining Shanghai's international settlement. As the battle line sweeps closer, the doom of the Chinese battalion seems certain. Japanese blue jackets already are mopping up the scattered Chinese units. Strategically, Japan's victory at Chapei may mean much in the Nipponese program, but however much it may mean, the defense of that one brave flag in Chapei is likely to have a more favorable reaction on Chinese morale than many victories. • It seems probable that it may even come to stand as a symbol of China's new fighting spirit, its new national consciousness. And wise commentators point out that since Japan's aim is a disunited China, its victory at Chapei may carry the germ of its ultimate defeat.

¶ **Working Funds**—Michigan's Senator Vandenberg (R) sounds a note familiar to business ears. Says he: "It's a fine ideal to share the wealth, but wealth has to be created before it can be shared. Business has to succeed before it can make jobs. Money must go to work before men can go to work" • Yes, but it's essential that right ideals are set to work first of all.

Mexico Stresses 'Defense'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Changing of the name of the Ministry of War and Navy has been ordered by the Mexican legislature. After Nov. 1 this department will be known as the Ministry of National Defense.

The order for the change states that "by tradition and with an international policy well defined, Mexico has never had nor has ambitions for conquest nor desires aggression toward other countries. Its armed institutions have as their objective the defense of the country and of revolutionary interests, constituting in this concept the most precious guardian of the national defense."

In accordance with this policy it is stated that the change in name is justified, with "National Defense" defining precisely the purpose of the department and its duties.

Dewey Widens Blows at Tiger; Labor for Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Tammany Tiger was staggering under another wallop today from Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican candidate for New York County, as the 1937 battle for control of city affairs entered on its grand finale.

With Postmaster General James A. Farley here to pull the Democratic organization's fight out of the doldrums, Mr. Dewey continued to center the strongest news of the campaign in the Fiorello H. LaGuardia camp as he carried his role of special rackets prosecutor to the hustings in further documented allegations of a link between Tammany politicians and organized crime.

At the same time, both wings of organized labor in New York rebuffed Mr. Farley's attempt to head out of the campaign the labor and relief issues which are figuring so heavily in Mayor LaGuardia's fight for non-partisan management in city government. This came as the American Labor Party moved on Madison Square Garden for its LaGuardia-for-Mayor campaign climax tonight, and the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Committee for LaGuardia prepared to take its fight for the Good Government ticket to the Hippodrome Auditorium tomorrow night.

Farley Spurs Democrats

Meanwhile, the Mahoney camp was clearly spurred to renewed energy by Mr. Farley's exhibition of skill at the controls in pro-Mahoney talks on the logic of voting the straight Democratic ticket in the city election. The Postmaster General is "interested in the election of every Democratic nominee right on down the line," he told a Harlem audience last night. There, too, he stressed the practical politics of federal relief for local improvements, saying he was both amused and resentful that the opposition should "seek to usurp credit" for the public works program here when this was "fundamentally" the achievement of the Democratic Administration in Washington.

Almost $500,000,000 in Federal funds had been expended in New York City since 1933, he continued, and, while "it would not have made any difference whether the Mayor was a Democrat or a Republican," Mr. Mahoney could be depended upon, if elected, to continue to bring to the city "the maximum amount of government aid consistent with the Government's resources and the city's need." This was a comment on Democratic assertions that Mayor LaGuardia has intimated that only his re-election would insure the continuation of such projects.

Mr. Dewey today had extended the horizon of his accusation to "another politician," as Albert Marinelli, Tammany overlord of the lower East Side, and also New York County Clerk, remained silent on the rackets prosecutor's charge that he is the "political ally of thugs and thieves."

Schneider Attacked

The Dewey spotlight is now trained on "mob murder, fumbling prosecution and the profiting politician-public official appearing for the defense." By radio last night he attacked Charles A. Schneider, Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District and Assistant Attorney General of New York. Mr. Dewey denounced Mr. Schneider for serving as counsel for a "racket murderer" while a member of the staff of the state prosecutor, saying he was not charging any crime but accusing Mr. Schneider of "disreputable conduct" for taking "shake-down" racket cash as a legal fee in a murder case while holding his public office.

Mr. Schneider, appearing perturbed over reports of the threatened attack on him, announced that he would hold both radio station and the special prosecutor accountable for anything said that could not be buttressed by fact. He then purchased radio time for a rebuttal to follow immediately on Mr. Dewey's charge.

The Dewey case history of the Schneider alleged link with the organized underworld was as closely documented as that against Mr.

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First Record In Wax 'Talks' After 56 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The first wax recording ever made of a human voice turned out yesterday to be a quotation from Shakespeare—and a bit of humor.

The man responsible for the historic message, which for 56 years has been locked in a vault of the Smithsonian Institution here, probably was Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Mr. Bell with two associates worked out the wax record method.

Here are the first sounds he had recorded:

"T-R-A—T-R-A—There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy—T-R-A. I am a graphophone and my mother was a phonograph."

The words were heard from the graphophone at the Smithsonian Institution yesterday afternoon for the first time since 1881. Only one of the machine's three inventors, Charles Sumner Tainter, is living and he was unable to come here from his San Diego, Calif., home for the ceremony.

Exhibition Sought

It was his desire that the graphophone be brought out of storage and placed on exhibition during his lifetime.

Mr. Tainter, Alexander Graham Bell and a cousin, Chichester Bell, packed their machine away in the Smithsonian in 1881, as soon as they had completed it, so they would have no trouble in obtaining patents should any question arise as to when it was invented.

Thomas Edison had already made recordings on tinfoil plates, which were too fragile to be of commercial value, and Smithsonian officials said the Bell group may have believed Edison also was working on a wax process.

The officials added that the humorous quotation linking the graphophone with the phonograph was undoubtedly an acknowledgement on Mr. Bell's part of Mr. Edison's early work in voice recording. Mr. Edison had called his tinfoil mechanism a phonograph.

Open by Agreement

The Bells and Mr. Tainter agreed the box deposited in the Smithsonian should not be opened except by agreement of two of them. They obtained patents without having to produce their first model, and the box went unopened. Subsequently both of the Bells passed on.

Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor of Washington, wife of the president of the National Geographic Society, and Mrs. David Fairchild of Coconut Grove, Fla., agreed to Mr. Tainter's request that the box be opened and they and other members of the Bell family, including a great-grandson, Alexander Graham Bell Grosvenor, were present yesterday.

Mrs. Fairchild said she did not recognize the recorded voice as that of her father but she believed he composed the message.

"It's the sort of thing father would have said," she explained.

Hull Defends Trade Pacts As Farm Aid

Attributes Increase in Imports to Drought and Prosperity

Answers Critics

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, today told the House of Commons that "His Majesty's Government are in full sympathy with the aims of the United States Government in regard to trade barriers."

Answering the question of Rupert de la Bere, Conservative, as to whether Britain would move to establish an "economic comradeship" between the two countries, the chancellor merely reiterated that "informal discussions" were continuing between Britain and the United States to find a basis for trade negotiations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Reminding the American farmer that the "protectionism run amuck" of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 "ushered in the most disastrous period in the history of American agriculture," Secretary of State Cordell Hull today jumped to the defense of his reciprocal trade agreements program against a threatened Midwest farm reaction.

In an eight-page letter to Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, who has announced his intention of conducting a "grass roots campaign" against the trade agreements program, Secretary Hull contended that increased imports of farm commodities since the trade agreements act began to operate have been due primarily to increased prosperity and partly to drought conditions.

Analyzing the increases themselves in great detail, he showed that most occurred either in commodities on the free list or in commodities on which the duty has not been reduced at all. Comparing foodstuff figures for the first half of 1937 with the first half of 1935, for example, he said that imports increased 77 per cent in commodities on which no duty reductions have been granted, whereas they increased only 41 per cent on commodities affected by the reductions.

Compares Farm Imports

Over the whole period during which agreements have been in effect, 1934 to 1937, the total increase in agricultural imports has been $899,000,000. Of this increase he said that $252,000,000 occurred in commodities not produced in the United States; $141,000,000 occurred in commodities affected by the drought; $45,000,000 in sugar which is protected by quotas, and $178,000,000 in commodities normally imported in large quantities.

As for the general thesis that his trade agreements have let in a flood of competing foreign farm products, Secretary Hull declared that "as a matter of fact, there is a direct correlation between imports and farm income." He pointed out that in the prosperous year of 1929, when domestic farm income was nearly $12,000,000,000, agricultural imports totaled $2,218,000,000. In the depression year of 1932 farm income was down to $5,337,000,000 and imports down to $668,000,000.

"Since then," he observed, "the two have increased again, with imports only a little larger in proportion to farm income than previously, and this is fully explained by the droughts of recent years and the rapidly increasing imports of agricultural raw materials in conse-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Japanese Hint Private Peace Talks; Russia: Its Evolving Role in Far East

U. S. Delegation Ready to Take Up Mediation at Brussels Parley

New Issues Faced

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Japan is disposed to accept friendly conversations with interested powers, including particularly the United States, looking toward eventual restoration of peace between Japan and China, a high Japanese authority said tonight.

This Japanese authority suggested that the Brussels conference might give a mandate to interested powers to open peace negotiations at Tokyo and Nanking.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28—Giving concrete form to President Roosevelt's pledge that "America is actively engaged in the search for peace," the United States delegation to the nine-power conference on the Far East conflict arrived in Brussels from Paris today.

With the opening date of the conference less than a week away Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis and his colleagues in the delegation found themselves facing a problem even more thorny and difficult than when they sailed from home. Japan's refusal to attend the Brussels Conference made public today is the chief reason for this additional difficulty.

Germany, Russia Invited

Furthermore, Japan's rejection of the nine-power invitation coincides with Japanese military victories in China which can hardly be expected to make Japanese militarists more willing to listen to mediation than before their objectives were obtained.

Another new development is the invitation officially extended today to Germany and Soviet Russia to attend the Nine-Power meeting. The Belgian Government announces that this has been sent "with the approval of all the powers which have accepted the original invitation to the conference." Although not unforeseen this move came as something of a surprise to Mr. Davis and other American delegates who apparently had not been kept informed of the latest developments in that direction.

Full Search for Solution

Despite this accumulation of obstacles to an early restoration of peace in China, the American delegation propose to leave no stone unturned in their search for a solution of the Far Eastern crisis, and confident that such a solution could be found "if all the countries represented are willing to do their share and collaborate sincerely and completely," as a spokesman for the delegation stated.

Mediation and conciliation remain the immediate objects of the conference in the eyes of the United States.

U. S. State Department officials confer on Japanese refusal to attend Nine-Power Conference: Page 2.

Wide World

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Leader of the Nanking Government, Summons United States and Britain to Support Nine-Power Treaty

The Chiang Kai-shek interview: Page 2.

Caution Shown in Aid of China Under Threat of Japan's Retaliation

Trade in Conflict

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency reported from Seoul, Korea, that Soviet and Manchoukuo detachments skirmished in a new border incident today.

This dispatch said Soviet troops fired on Manchoukuan guards at Suiruho, northwest of Posiet Bay which lies at the northern edge of Korea. The Manchoukuan troops were said to have abandoned their post without casualties. The Russians then retreated, it was stated.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The risk of a Soviet-Japanese war has unmistakably increased as a result of Japan's military operations in China.

There are still strong restraining forces at work in opposition to a Soviet-Japanese war. It is elementary strategy to finish with one opponent before taking on another; and Japan is only in the early stages of its campaign against China.

The Soviet Union is held back from Far Eastern adventures both by fear of complications with the fascist powers in Europe and by the conditions of serious internal crisis which were so strikingly revealed during last summer's expansive "purge." But among the unsettling effects of the Sino-Japanese war one must reckon an increased possibility of a Soviet-Japanese conflict, which would be both greater in scope and far more difficult to localize.

For the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities has automatically given more power to the Japanese military leaders, many of whom are convinced that sooner or later Japan must settle accounts with Russia, both as the fountainhead of subversive communist propaganda and as a dangerous rival on the continent of Asia.

Something of this atmosphere was contained in the statement by Gen.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mussolini Demands Colonies For Hitler in 'African Sun'

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, declared today it is "necessary" that Germany be restored to her "place in the African sun."

The Duce thus voiced support for Germany's desire for return of her war-lost colonies. He spoke at Mussolini Forum in the presence of 100,000 Fascists from all parts of Italy.

A German delegation, sent to Rome by Reichsführer Hitler for the celebration, heard the Premier, along with other foreign diplomats.

Signor Mussolini turned to what both National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy term the threat of "bolshevism" in Europe.

"For durable and fruitful peace, it is necessary that bolshevism be eliminated in Europe," he told the massed Black Shirts and visitors.

Defends Capital Levy

"It is necessary that some clauses of the (World War) peace treaties be revised," he went on. "It is necessary that a great people, the German people, have once more the place to which it is entitled and which it once possessed in the African sun."

The Premier shifted to Italy's own colonial empire.

"It is necessary that Italy be left tranquil because she has created her empire with her own blood and with her resources without touching a single corner of the empires of others," he said.

He defended Italy against what he called foreign criticism in connection with the recently imposed 10 per cent capital levy for rearmament.

"We cannot be judged by these ridiculous standards," the Duce said. "In Fascist Italy capital is at the orders of the state, while in the great democracies the phenomenon is exactly the opposite—the state is the servant of capital."

Signor Mussolini expressed appreciation for the presence of Herr Hitler's representatives.

"This proves that besides the Rome-Berlin axis there is developing an ever greater solidarity between the regimes and ever more solid friendship between the two peoples."

The watchword with which Italy wished to inaugurate the sixteenth year of fascism, he said, could be expressed by—"Peace."

"This word has been abused in the bleating sheepfolds of the so-called great democracies," he asserted, concluding with his prescription for peace which included restoration of the African colonies to Germany.

The 100,000 Fascists, who camped last night on the outskirts of Rome, had marched into the capital in a re-enactment of the history-making march of 15 years ago.

Contrary to the legend which has grown up uncontradicted in the thought of Italian youth, Mussolini did not lead the march. He came to Rome—and power—on Oct. 29 by train at the summons of King Victor Emmanuel to halt the threat of civil war.

The visiting German delegation was headed by Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's general representative, and Viktor Lutze, chief of staff of the German storm troops.

Observed Throughout Italy

The celebration in Rome had its counterpart throughout flag-draped Italy. In hundreds of communities crowds gathered to hear orations by local leaders and follow the radio broadcast of the program in Rome.

On the program of the day, Signor Mussolini's address followed the ancient Roman custom of plowing the ground for the monumental new home of the Fascist Party in Mussolini Forum.

The program also included presentation of membership card No. 1 for the Fascist year 16 to the Duce by the Fascist Party secretary, Achille Starace.

Italian newspapers blazed with the significance of the anniversary. They proudly cited what Fascists consider the outstanding achievements of the new Italy:

Establishment of an empire, establishment of the corporative state, supplanting of parliamentary democracy by a totalitarian state, reclamation of marshes and other bad lands, progress in the "battle of grain" in the fight for economic self-sufficiency, forging of the Rome-Berlin axis, development of Libya and what the newspaper Giornale d'Italia called "defense of civilization in Spain."

Intimate Message From Washington

United States Should Utilize Experience of Hoover, Landon and Smith in the Senate

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 28

Thoughtful citizens who realize the need of a strong American opposition party, and they are many, are beginning to reflect on what Frank R. Kent aptly calls the anti-Hoover complex.

In widespread ranks of professional Republican politicians, there is still a personal animosity against Mr. Hoover. It is noticeable in Congress, although in fairness be it said that Mr. Hoover reciprocates.

Yet this animosity does not seem to extend to large parts of the rank and file of the party. Last year, when Mr. Hoover made his speech to the Republican national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the ovation he received from the delegates was so strong and sincere that some persons thought the meeting might have been stampeded into nominating him.

Later campaign experiences were not so happy.

A sharp line of distinction must be drawn between Mr. Hoover's speeches and his political maneuvers. His speeches are masterpieces of hard-hitting analysis. Before and during the campaign, and this week, they were head and shoulders above any other Republican political speaking. It is striking to contrast Alfred M. Landon's speech last Tuesday with Mr. Hoover's speech this week. One sees a homely, sincere, rough-and-ready speech from the Kansan, but a mature, polished piece of political philosophy and pungent attack from the Californian.

Hoover Contrasts Easily Noted

Contrasting with the excellence of Mr. Hoover's speeches are his efforts at party management. He never was a politician in any sense and did not get on well with the politicians. Some of his very excellences are handicaps in practical politics. And there seems no sign of change.

Broader, but partly originating with this political ineptitude, is the constant assumption that Mr. Hoover is unpopular with the public, the premise that he is associated with an "era" to which we can never "turn back." This sort of thing, as Mr. Kent points out, springs in part from the "Smear Hoover" campaign, in his words "financed by Mr. Raskob and fomented by Mr. Jouett "Liberty League" Shouse, from 1928 to 1933." It is an epic irony that both these men have become equally strong opponents of Mr. Roosevelt, whom their efforts so greatly assisted to the White House.

The prejudice so tirelessly suggested during these years by the smear-Hooverites has lasted longer than the more normal unpopularity incurred by a depression President.

Mr. Hoover himself, in his Boston speech, disclaimed any future political ambitions. There are many reasons for taking him at his word, and equally for assuming to be candid Governor Landon's private assurances to friends that he would not accept another nomination. Yet the contribution both leaders have to make to their party should not be disdained.

Ability of Leaders Should Be Used

In particular, Mr. Hoover's vast experience and ability need to be utilized. Occasionally our political dreamers are tantalized by the ease with which defeated leaders in other democratic countries turn to their duties in a parliamentary opposition. In the United States, Mr. Hoover and Governor Landon and "Al" Smith ought all to be in the Senate. A vain, but such an exciting hope that is! What a boon for democracy would be their constructive participation, their informed criticisms, in legislative work, if it were an established tradition.

Mr. Hoover's role, considering everything, now seems that of a respected and unique adviser, not a potential candidate nor a power-behind-the-throne. Old prejudices need to be set aside within the party. The first step toward a successful opposition will be unity within the ranks.

Parents Protest Crime 'Thrillers' On Air for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—American parents are up in arms against "bloodcurdling nightmares" on children's radio hours, judging by a deluge of correspondence received by George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Radio Commission, commending him for his attack on such programs.

"They are turning the radio waves into crime waves," one writer declared.

Another depicted the nightly battle with three children and reported that if the latter heard the programs they had nightmares and yelled in their sleep.

Appeal to Children

There was no doubt where the children stood on the matter. All testimony pointed to the tremendous appeal to youngsters of the gangster radio yarns sponsored by commercial advertisers. Many parents reported boycotting products of such advertisers or discontinuing the radio. Letters indicated the present "Children's Hour" is distant from that described by Longfellow.

Between the dark and the daylight
When the night is beginning to lower
Comes a pause in the day's occupations
That is known as the children's hour.

If "laughing Allegra" entered the room now she would hear kidnapers screeching: "Edith with golden hair" would catch the realistic dull thud of somebody's head being bashed in, while Longfellow's "grave

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Peiping Treated To Display Of Japanese Pomp

PEIPING, Oct. 28 (AP)—This city, once the capital of China, was treated today to an exhibition of Japanese imperial pomp. Chinese watched as the streets were cleared of all traffic while Colonel Shitei, the Japanese Emperor's aide de camp and personal messenger, visited the captured city. He brought a message from Emperor Hirohito and imperial gifts to Japanese officers and troops here.

The Chinese were convinced the Emperor Kang Teh had returned, for, according to old Chinese custom, the streets never were cleared except for the imperial ruler.

(Kang Teh, ruler of Manchoukuo under Japanese protection, once was the "Boy Emperor" Hsuan Tung of China and sat on the Dragon Throne in Peiping. He abdicated in 1912.)

Many foreigners were isolated for hours from their homes or offices. American and other foreign automobiles, including embassy vehicles flying flags and bearing diplomatic immunity license plates, were stopped and ordered off the streets, the same as beggars and street vendors.

Housing Drive On Intensive Lines Planned

Campaign to Open as Soon as Special Session of Congress Convenes

New Legislation

Extension of Mortgage Insurance to Small Apartments Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—A big new drive to stimulate housing, with the double idea of encouraging recovery and providing relief for the estimated tremendous housing shortage, will be undertaken as soon as Congress reassembles, it is learned here.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, authors of the 1937 Housing Act, will introduce legislation to extend federal mortgage insurance to small apartments up to $200,000 on the same basis on which the government now insures home mortgages.

The forthcoming legislation will greatly strengthen title 111 of the housing act so as to permit national mortgage associations to issue bonds up to 20 times capital as against 12 times at present, it is understood, and will in addition clarify the law so as to make a clear demarcation between low cost housing and slum clearance.

With 51 per cent of the people in America now renters, it is believed a bold program would encourage apartment construction and give another push forward to the laggard private housing industry which from 1929 to the present has been looked to in vain to give impetus to business recovery.

Decline Shown

Reports from 26 cities received by the Federal Housing Administration show marked decline in housing vacancies and consequent increase in rents. The normal sequel to such conditions would be increased construction, but there is no "normal" any more, according to bewildered housing experts who note the failure of private dwelling construction to return to its pre-1929 levels. Indeed, the backwardness of housing is confusing the calculations of economists and is blamed in part for the existing business recession. The Federal Government has been relinquishing the field of public construction and the stage is set for the hero of private building to come on. But the hero does not appear; nobody seems to be quite sure why.

In the years 1920 to 1930, 700,000 dwelling houses were built annually, and apartment house construction was proportionate. Then in the slump, housing almost stopped, falling to an estimated 50,000 in 1933, and last year rising to the post-depression peak of only 275,000. This has led to estimates of a big shortage, but experts are not certain any more. Possibly, they declare, America's desire for new houses has waned; young couples still want houses maybe, but prices are high and they content themselves with a flat and an auto—or perhaps a trailer.

Failed to Develop

It was a housing boom which liquidated the American stock market slump in 1921, when combined with a spurt in motor car construction. It was a housing boom, also, that carried Great Britain out of its big post-war slump encouraged by large governmental subsidies. But in 1937 the expected American housing boom after 1929 has still failed to develop.

With President Roosevelt declaring that one third of the nation is ill-housed, the Government has entered the housing field in various activities, most of which, however, have been slow in producing results. High construction costs are frequently blamed for the boom that does not come: in some instances high costs are charged to the account of excessive wages, and in others to the disorganized condition of the housing industry itself which is split into small units instead of presenting a gigantic combination like General Motors in automobiles or U. S. Steel in steel manufacture.

Forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to study public housing in America will show them less than 100,000 of the 125,000,000 Americans living in Government-built homes and a long record of disagreement and delay in this field compared to nation-wide activity in Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Austria which started after the World War in low-cost housing and slum clearance.

New Field

Although house-building has been recommended repeatedly by economists as the best recovery pump-primer, the field was totally new for the government in 1933 and out of the billions spent by the New Deal on various public works less than $200,000,000 found their way into this field. It was not till 1937 that the Wagner Act was finally passed in emasculated form. The record of bafflement is an extraordinary one.

In June, 1933, Congress appropriated $3,300,000,000 for reconstruction and relief and $400,000,000 was tentatively earmarked for housing by PWA Administrator Ickes. A house building program under a limited dividend system, representing an effort to play ball with private capital, resulted in allotment of only $10,000,000 on seven proj-

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Ulster Clings Firmly to Ties in British Empire

Northern Ireland's budget balanced under adequate pay for Cabinet. Little sympathy seen for union with Irish Free State.

Ulster Forges Ahead
Last of Four Articles

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—"We want less Home Rule rather than more." The words came from a journalist in Northern Ireland who has had unusual opportunities to test the sentiment of the public. They were repeated in substance by statesmen. And they were echoed wherever I went in Ulster. It was quite clear that no matter what the attitude of the Irish Free State may be the six counties' long-standing determination to retain in full their present association with Great Britain and the empire remains unshaken.

With a population of just over 1,250,000, Northern Ireland maintains what has been characterized as an expensive form of government. The salaries of the cabinet ministers are higher than those paid in the Free State. But the Free State is finding the salaries inadequate and is seeking a remedy through legislation.

"There was a time when the governmental system in the North was considered by some quite expensive," Sir Robert Lynn, Deputy Speaker in Parliament, said in the course of a conversation with me. "In 1925 it obsorbed 9 per cent of the taxes. Now it has been reduced to about 4 per cent. That is as low as you will find it anywhere."

Fifteen years of self-government have justified the experiment, an experiment which, when the Parliament of Northern Ireland was elected in 1921, gave some cause for doubt. That doubt no longer exists. The budget is balanced. The total revenue for 1935-36 was £13,101,000 and the total expenditure, including the imperial contribution, £13,096,000.

The parliamentary system is curiously chronological in its make-up. It includes 52 members in its House of Commons; 26 members in its Senate; 13 members in the Imperial Parliament.

Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament in the United Kingdom. Hence the provision in the Government of Ireland Act for continuance of the representation of Ulster constituencies in the British House of Commons. This arrangement has worked well, despite the anomalous situation to which it must occasionally give rise.

For instance, when a Labor government is in power in England a Unionist from Ulster might find himself in the position of having to oppose at Westminster a measure with which he disagrees and, later, at Belfast having to endorse the same measure because it ultimately found acceptance in England. This is a problem that is liable to arise from the fact that much of the social legislation in Ulster follows the lines of that approved in England. But actually in practice little difficulty is experienced on this score, because of the desire on all sides to make the system function smoothly.

Viscount Craigavon's government has been in office since 1921. In that period it has had close relations with a variety of governments in Whitehall—Unionist, Conservative, Labor and National. At no time has there been much cause for complaint. The wheels of government machinery have run smoothly and the people of Ulster have come to regard England in the arrangement of as great importance as the pendulum is to the clock.

Loyalty to the Crown continues deep and abiding. An excellent demonstration of this was given last summer when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Belfast. All the main thoroughfares were beflagged. Banners stretched across the streets in bright array. Residents strove to outdo each other in decorations. A national holiday was declared. People flocked into the capital, resplendent in their best attire, to greet the royal couple. In Belfast the ceremonies passed off without a hitch.

Along the Free State border, however, and in one of the streets in the capital a gang of Irish irregulars staged dramatic incidents, set off bombs which wrecked customs huts on the frontier and blew up a bridge over which a train was due to pass. No one was seriously injured. The Belfast public meanwhile went on its happy way with the celebrations. But a section of the sensational press fell into the trap set by the Irish irregulars and carried flaming headlines of "terrorism on the border," "frontier ablaze" subordinating the real news of Ulster's demonstration of loyalty.

This distortion of the news aroused keen disappointment in Ulster, where months of preparations had been made to show genuine manifestations of loyalty, of which the ceremonies were an outward expression. "We are loyaller than the British," the driver of a public conveyance said. And in that phrase he crystallized the strong sentimental feeling for the Crown which exists throughout the country.

Above all, the idea of Dominion status apparently finds little sympathy in Ulster. "If we had Dominion status," a prominent citizen declared, "we would be as badly off as the Free State. We would have tariffs to face. Nor do we want unity with the Free State. The Nationalists agitate for that. We prefer the present arrangement. We are not a Dominion. We are part of Great Britain. And that's what we want to remain." He felt that if unity were brought about the industries of the North might be severed from their markets in England.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, with whom I also discussed this question, left no room for doubt about his attitude toward the ever-recurring suggestion for unity, which had been voiced in the south. His position was one of unqualified opposition to any such move. Northern Ireland is satisfied with the present ties with England, for in these ties she sees the guarantee of her existence as a definite entity.

Photographic News Agencies, Ltd.; Belfast Telegraph

Typify Six Counties' Loyalty to British Crown
The Statue of Lord Carson Stands in Front of the Imposing Houses of Parliament at Stormont, Just Outside Belfast. Inset—Viscount Craigavon, Who Has Been Prime Minister Since 1921

Morocco Bars Political Talks Within Mosques

RABAT, French Morocco, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Grand Vizier of Morocco today ordered native authorities to prohibit political meetings in mosques to avert outbreaks such as a clash yesterday at Port Lyautey in which four persons were killed and nine wounded.

Diouri el Hadt, nationalist chieftain, whom officials charged with leading Moors in attacking French police outside the mosque at Port Lyautey yesterday, was sentenced to two years in prison. Thirty other nationalists were arrested.

Meanwhile the first squadrons of French bombing planes flew over the Mediterranean for North African "maneuvers," coincidental with the renewal of Arab nationalist rioting in Morocco.

French authorities also had sent troops and police reinforcements into the principal cities of their Moroccan zone following clashes between nationalists and police.

Three nationalist leaders were taken into custody today at Fez. Officials said the movement was connected with Arab activities in Syria, Palestine and Egypt. The French have charged that Italian activities have stimulated anti-French Moslem unrest. Arab nationalist leaders were reported to be negotiating for a united front against the French. Their leaders at Fez called on followers to gather at mosques and to close their shops.

French officials at Rabat said documents found on arrested Arab leaders had disclosed a plan for the establishment of an Arab Government. Three nationalists, who were accused of advising Arab merchants to close their shops at Rabat, were sentenced to three months in prison.

Chiang Summons U. S. and Britain To Uphold Treaty

NANKING, Oct. 28 (AP) — Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's leading military and civil authority, declared today it was the "responsibility" of the United States and Great Britain to uphold the Nine-Power Pact.

The General told the Associated Press "Japan must be stopped in her mad aggression and imperialism before it is too late."

"It is also the duty of the United States and England to protect the freedom of the seas, not permitting a Japanese blockade of the China Coast which is detrimental to the trade of those countries," he said.

"American business in China is going to the dogs because the United States Government permits Japan to maintain an illegal blockade of the China coast, violating international law."

"The British and American fleets should exercise their customary duty of keeping commerce free on the entire Pacific."

Rights Infringed

The General, dressed in a simple khaki uniform that bore no indication of his rank, charged that Japan "not only invaded China and violated the Nine-Power Pact, but also infringed on the rights and privileges of the United States and other powers."

"It is only reasonable," he said, "that the people of those powers should demand to know why their governments have not acted in the face of these violations."

Chinese reversals in Shanghai and North China "cannot be regarded as the determining factor for the remainder of this war," General Chiang asserted. On neither front, he said, did "we have a chance to prepare adequate defenses."

"But in other places we are prepared," he declared, speaking with great emphasis.

General Chiang conceded that the military situation at Shanghai, where Japanese forces have entered Chapei, was "unsatisfactory," but declared that China's high command was not worried because "the nation's real defenses are to the west."

The General said operations in Shanghai were envisaged as part of China's real defense plans. Of the withdrawal of his forces from the Chapei, Kiangwan and Tazang defense positions north and west of Shanghai, he said Japan thrust war on China in that area and left insufficient time for the preparation of defenses.

Rests Case On Treaty

Of the Nine-Power conference at Brussels Nov. 3, General Chiang said China would rest her case on the terms of the treaty, signed at Washington in 1922 to guarantee China's territorial integrity.

"I hope the letter and spirit of the pact will be faithfully carried out by the United States, England and the other signatories," he said. "It is their responsibility to do so. Japan must be stopped in her mad aggression and imperialism before it is too late.

"China does not expect the United States and England to declare war on Japan, but we do expect them to uphold the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty to which they voluntarily attached their signatures."

Saskatchewan Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan's new 2 per cent sales tax in aid of education is producing governmental revenue of about $2,500,000 a year, according to treasury officials. They add that little difficulty is experienced in operation of the tax.

American Policies Adjusted To Japan's Absence at Brussels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Japan's refusal to participate in the Brussels conference of Nine-Power Pact signatories today resulted in a policy meeting of State Department officials here today which began at 11 o'clock this morning and continued intermittantly most of the day.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull himself left the meeting to tell the press at his regular conference at 12:30 that he had no comment to make and then returned to carry on the deliberations with his policy staff.

While Japan's action came as no distinct surprise, it constituted a definite step which required readjustment of American policy to the new situation. Up until this time the outline of the American attitude at the conference has had to contemplate the possibility of Japanese participation as well as Japanese absence.

This one uncertainty is now removed and it is solely a question now as to what can be done by the powers which are to assemble at Brussels in an attempt to curb Japan's adventure in China. Prominent in this question for American diplomacy is how far the United States can go in collaboration with others.

The decision of the State Department at this stage is reliably understood to be of a very general character. Further, whatever details of policy are worked out here today remain subject to the approval of President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

Subject to these qualifications the attitude is understood to fall generally within the framework of a general decision reached some time ago. This is that for the time being at least the United States is prepared to move only along the path of mediation and arbitration.

It is recognized fully by all high officials concerned with American foreign policy that the chances of success of any mediation proposal are nebulous indeed. Nevertheless it is felt that because of the restrictions which the slow development of American public opinion on foreign policy place about concrete steps against aggression in China all avenues of mediation must first be explored before any more thought is given to employment of pressure of economic character.

Economic pressure, and even in the last extremity implementation of economic pressure by naval force, remain possibilities on the far horizon which continue to be discussed in diplomatic circles here as long range and abstract possibilities. But they are still in the future as moves which are not to be approached until the field of mediation is fully explored and has proven futile.

Ex-Editor of Tageblatt Deprived of Citizenship

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP)—Theodor Wolff, former editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, is on a list of 67 Germans deprived of citizenship, published yesterday by the Official Gazette.

Wilhelm Dittmann, former Socialist in the Reichstag and one of the leaders of the revolution of 1918 after the armistice, also is named. The Gazette reported confiscation of the property of the Theosophical Society at Muenchen-Gladbach.

Russia's Role in the Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

Sadao Araki early this week. But his declaration that "it probably is necessary to strike directly against Russia" must be taken with some reservations. General Araki has long been known for his vigorous views. And despite the extremely prominent part he played in the Japanese absorption of Manchuria, his opinions must be regarded as perhaps the most extreme expression of current Japanese militarism.

One factor which bears on the situation materially is that the Soviets are under strong temptation to become at least a passive ally of China by supplying that country with airplanes and munitions. China, with its growing national unity and military strength, was always a factor to be reckoned with in any conflict between Japan and the Soviet Union.

If China, as a result of lack of support from abroad, is crushed in a military sense, its central government discredited, its airplanes destroyed, its factories and lines of communications smashed up beyond immediate repair, the Japanese military leaders in Manchoukuo and North China might feel that they possessed a freer hand in relation to the Soviet Union.

Hence the temptation to bolster up Chinese resistance as far as possible. At the same time, it is obvious that Soviet military help to China on a scale comparable with what has been given to the Valencia regime in Spain would place a severe strain on Soviet-Japanese relations, which have never been good since 1931.

The appearance on fighting fronts of Soviet airplanes and tanks with Soviet pilots and drivers might be regarded by Japan as a casus belli.

Series of Incidents

So there is perhaps more than the usual amount of significance in the various pinpricks which have been exchanged between Japan and the Soviet Union since the commencement of the fighting in China. One of the first of these pinpricks was a White Russian raid on the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin, which the Soviet Government accused Japan of aiding and inspiring—an accusation which Japan vigorously denied. This was followed by an incident in Shanghai when the Japanese accused the Soviet Consulate of signalling with lights, facilitating a Chinese air raid on the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo River.

The Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact, "innocuous in its published version, unloosed a flood of speculation in the Japanese press about suspected secret clauses providing for co-operation against Japan, military assistance to the Chinese forces from the Soviet Union, etc. The detention of a number of Japanese fishing boats which were accused of entering Soviet territorial waters provided the next subject of dispute. These vessels were finally released on payment of fines of 100 yen (about $30).

Still more recently, the Japanese Foreign Office published a long bill of complaints about alleged Soviet obstruction of the work of Japanese oil and coal concessions in the northern, Russian half of the island of Sakhalin, which is divided between the two countries.

Dispute in Sakhalin

The Soviet authorities, it was stated, prohibited the entrance into Soviet territory of 747 Japanese workers whom the Japanese concessionaire, the North Sakhalin Oil Company, wished to employ and instead sent 2000 Soviet workers to take up employment. Permission for the laying of a pipe line was refused and for a time the company's vessels were forbidden to touch at North Sakhalin ports.

The North Sakhalin Mining Company, occupied in coal mining, also complains of inability to engage as many Japanese workers as it needs; while both companies state that there have been arrests of both their Soviet and their Japanese employees. This deadlock in North Sakhalin assumes additional significance in view of the fact that it is one of Japan's nearest sources of oil. It is reliably reported that some Japanese troops have been sent to the southern, Japanese part of the island.

One of the latest pinpricks has been the attitude of the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff at Geneva in pressing for the strongest kind of condemnatory resolution by the League Committee of Twenty-three in connection with the Japanese air attacks on such Chinese cities as Nanking and Canton.

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Immigrants Find Welcoming Kindliness in a Strange Land

European peasants greeted at Montreal by port worker whose linguistic ability is matched by her ready sympathy for those who need guidance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Everyone likes to go down to meet the boat. And so does Miss Yadsie Urbanowicz, but that is her job—meeting boats. As port worker for the Travelers' Aid Department of the Y. W. C. A. in Montreal, she is there for a purpose. Unlike most of the dock crowd, though, she isn't craning her neck to find some one she knows.

She goes rather to the stranger, more often the bewildered peasant who has stepped suddenly from the old country into the new, whose eyes are wide with strange sights and whose ears ring with the unfamiliar babble of a foreign tongue. At a friendly greeting from Miss Urbanowicz in his own language his face lights up. The frightened look vanishes in a wide smile, and he bursts into a torrent of glad words.

"This is really Canada at last? We have saved so long . . . Where are the farm lands? . . . Very far? . . . Everything so strange . . . But we shall like . . . You will help us to get there soon . . . Yes?"

Fortunate indeed are these peasant folk who find Miss Urbanowicz on the shores of Canada to greet them and help them on their way to the dormant lands that wait the breaking plow and the steady hand of the farmer.

Quick Friendly Contacts

With 12 languages at her command Miss Urbanowicz is able to approach almost anyone in his native tongue and establish a friendly relationship between him and this country to which he has turned for a more ample living.

As Miss Urbanowicz spoke of her work at the port she unconsciously revealed in warm inflections of voice, in little gestures, and in the very selection of tales to relate, a deep compassion for these people and their problems. To her has been given not only the gift of tongues, but that also which is more vital than all of these—an understanding heart.

"Yes, I come from Russia," she replied in answer to a question. "We lived there until the revolution. Then we fled, my mother and I, to Riga, Latvia." She passed over this part of her experience quickly, stating the simple facts without detail.

It is only from others one can learn that her father was an officer in the army of the Tsar, her mother a lady-in-waiting at the court. Russia was no longer a place of safety for such as they. Disguised as peasants, and taking with them only such valuables as they could conceal in their clothing, they fled across the border into Latvia.

"For nine years I worked there in an organization connected with the Red Cross."

Skilled as Interpreter

"But the languages, where did you learn so many?"

"Four were spoken in the home when I was a child. The others I have picked up here and there in different countries. After Riga, I went to Paris. Then I came to Canada. In Quebec I was associated with the Red Cross as an interpreter until the depression. After that, there was no need for me—no job."

Montreal, she said, seemed a natural place to head for. It was a big city; there should be work there. Like many strangers arriving in an unfamiliar railroad station, she turned to the Travelers' Aid booth for assistance, and the first person to whom she spoke in Montreal was the attendant here at this booth. She told of this encounter with a great deal of amusement, and her sense of humor enriched the story.

Her new friend was interested and sympathetic. They chatted gayly, and Miss Urbanowicz, expressing great interest in the Travelers' Aid work, said with a sigh, "Oh, I wish you would get married so that I might have your job!" They both laughed at the remark then, but a short while later the woman really did get married, and Miss Urbanowicz very happily stepped into her place.

But to get back to her present work at the port—and this is what she prefers to talk about. There are many things to relate of human touch, for Miss Urbanowicz reaches a helping hand deep into the stream of life that pours through the city of Montreal on its way to a new beginning.

"It is difficult to know what to talk about," she said. "I am not used to being interviewed." But the conversation flows along, and soon she was telling about the peasant woman who had just arrived and was clutching an odd looking bundle in defiance of the customs officer when Miss Urbanowicz came to her rescue. "Ask her what she has in there," the officer requested. Miss Urbanowicz translated the question.

The woman smiled a bit sadly as she replied in Polish, "Only those things which I did not want to throw away."

The officer's expression softened. "I wish that all people might answer me as simply and sensibly as that," he said.

All in the Day's Work

These mysterious bundles which come over from the old country, however, are eyed suspiciously by the customs men. There's no telling what they may contain. In examining the belongings of a group of Russians, the officer asked Miss Urbanowicz to inquire of the woman if she had any meat in that package. At her reply the party roared with laughter. She had said, "If I had any meat in this package, it would walk by itself into Canada."

Then there was this story of the Ukranian family. Miss Urbanowicz met them as the ship docked and having others to take care of also, she directed them to the station and carefully explained that their tickets entitled them to free bus transportation from the boat to the train. She would meet them later, she promised, at the station.

When she arrived, the man hurried up to her greatly troubled. He must have made some big mistake, he said. Hadn't she assured him that the transportation to the station would be free? Something must be quite wrong because the man had demanded a fare, and when finally given a five dollar bill had returned only two dollars. He couldn't have taken the right car, he thought. But it was waiting there; the taxi man approached him and when he showed the tickets had motioned him to the cab.

Victory Over Taxi Driver

There seemed at first little prospect of finding the one who had taken advantage of this little family, but Miss Urbanowicz assured him that they would take all the steps possible. "Would this help?" he asked, and produced a little piece of paper on which he had carefully copied down the license number of the car. It certainly would! But how did he happen to think of this? He didn't quite know, he said, but it had flashed through his mind to look and see if there was anything about that car which he could identify. He realized that he was being cheated, but not knowing the English language there was nothing he could do about it at the moment—except take the number.

With the number Miss Urbanowicz succeeded in locating the driver and in obtaining the return of the additional $2.50 to which the man was entitled in change, the regular taxi fare from the wharf to the station being only 50 cents. But it was not the return of the money itself that had made the deepest impression upon him. It was, he told her, the prompt way in which the Canadian authorities had handled the matter and brought about a correction of this wrong. It was a good illustration of justice in the new land, Miss Urbanowicz pointed out, as she related the story to me. "He will always remember this and know that dishonesty is not tolerated here."

Color of the Old Country

Not long ago a peasant family came to Montreal. There were four of them, dressed in the costumes which they had worn in the old country. The young man of the party had on dark trousers and a black velvet vest, handsomely embroidered. His wife wore a full skirt of heavy looking woven material, tightly banded in at the waist. The bodice was snug and she had a kerchief over her head and tied under her chin. The grandmother's costume was of black.

But the one who took my fancy was Mischka, the little boy. One might have known his name was Mischka because he was inclined to mischief and his mother called him often. (Mischka, I learned from Miss Urbanowicz, is an abbreviation for Michael, and it also means teddy bear.) He was dressed like his mother in a full little skirt of exactly the same kind of material. Resting on his ears was a visored cap similar to that which officers wear. It tipped back and forth as he strutted about the station. His smile was caught up in each cheek in dimples so beguiling that everyone walking through the station turned to smile as they saw him.

Miss Urbanowicz was asked about them. She had to stop and think a moment. There are so many families like this coming to Canada. "But surely you must remember Mischka!"

"Oh, yes. They came over for colonization." They had hesitated a long time before coming, the man explained, because of the grandmother. She might not survive the voyage, they feared, but of all of the family, he told Miss Urbanowicz with a laugh, grandmother was the only one who did not miss a meal during the entire voyage!

They are all so grateful to Miss Urbanowicz, these people who come from far away. She speaks their language, quiets their fears, makes them feel at home. Naturally they have an abiding affection for this kindly woman who helps them. But it was left for a simple Russian peasant—a woman "scarce of words"—to express it in this beautiful way.

"They tell us in Russia that there is no God," she said as she bade Miss Urbanowicz good-by, "but who sent you to me?"

Josephine Ripley Boyson

The Promised Land

Keystone; Rice, Montreal

Miss Yadsie Urbanowicz
Port Worker for Travelers' Aid Department of Montreal Y. W. C. A.

Sisters in Great Adventure

Mackenzie King Warns Canada To Guard Hard-Won Liberties

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (CP)—Unless people are careful to preserve their hard-won liberties, the question between dictatorship and democracy now being fought in Asia and Europe "might be fought out on this continent as well," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King warned an audience here.

Mr. Mackenzie King addressed a gathering of East Ottawa Liberals.

It was "amazing," he said, the spread of various movements toward dictatorships. "I have even seen it here," he added, "and not so long ago. I have seen in our own Parliament a tendency toward dictatorship that has made me shudder, but we settled that in the last general election."

In recent months, the Prime Minister said, the Government had been largely occupied with matters involving the unity of Canada. "Subversive movements are afoot all over the world," he said. "Institutions in which we have always had faith are in a state of unrest and change. I believe that is all for the good if these movements can be directed into logical and right courses.

Canada Involved

"We in Canada are concerned, whether we like it or not, with what happens in Asia and in Europe. And we know that there are wars on both those continents. Any mistake or hasty action might have irretrievable consequences."

Mr. Mackenzie King referred to "those who say they want peace and are going to vote for this and that organization because it stands for peace." Peace, he said, is not a policy but "a state or a condition which exists because of the application of the right policies. I think the Liberal Party has always seen the significance of that truth."

Nations of the world are finding that economic nationalism leads only to suspicion and hate that move countries to "fly at each others throats."

One Path to Peace

Meeting force with force is not going to bring peace, he said. Normal relations in trade and in every-day intercourse are the only path to peace. No nation, he added, any more than an individual, can live unto itself alone.

A citizen today has responsibility not only to his city but to his Province, Dominion, the British Commonwealth and to the world, the Prime Minister said. When he was deliberating with his colleagues at the recent imperial conference on questions affecting not only the Empire but the whole world and involving the possibilities of peace and war the feelings and will of his own people were constantly in his thoughts, he said.

"My mind," the Prime Minister said, "was continuously going back to the House of Commons and what my fellow members would say on the floor of the House, and still more to what they would say in caucus, and how they would view a particular question. This shows you how much the views of the citizens at home play their part in the deliberations of world affairs."

Colonial Concession For Peace Stressed By Viscount Astor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—No doors should be bolted in advance where the German demand for colonies is concerned.

This advice is given to the British people by Viscount Astor in a statement published in London.

Lord Astor points out that the world situation is too critical to rule out concession of some kind to Germany, whether direct or indirect.

At some moment, he says, such a concession might make all the difference to the success or failure of a settlement.

Lord Astor adds, "Unless and until there is some adjustment of the colonial issue there can be no confidence or any sense of security in Europe."

Television Shows Films in Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British television set owners had the opportunity recently of looking behind the scenes at England's film studios at Denham. A television camera was set up in the studios. Official announcers were conducted about by players and directors, introducing film stars, examining sets, and seeing the actual filming of some of the productions.

One evening the television camera recorded the filming of "The Challenge," a story of the Matterhorn, starring Robert Douglas; and at another time the intricate details of the wardrobe department were shown and described.

The secrets of wood and plaster architecture used in film production were revealed by the radio commentator, and then scenes were shown from the filming of "The Divorce of Lady X," showing Tim Whelan, the director, on the set with Binnie Barnes.

Belgian Phone System To Be Made Automatic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Plans have been started recently for conversion of the Belgian telephone system into a full automatic system, to be carried out in seven or eight years. There are at present 275,000 telephones in use in Belgium. Of these 175,000 have been made automatic. The remaining 100,000, together with an expected increase of telephone subscribers due to reduced tariffs, are to be put on a similar basis.

Skim Milk to Make Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish milk condensing works at Nakskov, Zealand, have contracted with the artificial wool works at Milan to supply a large quantity of casein. The surplus skim milk, which normally would be sent back to the producers, or sold very cheaply, can now be employed for the production of the new casein-wool industry.

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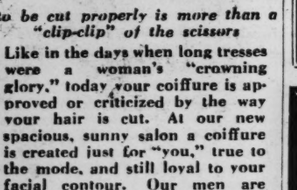
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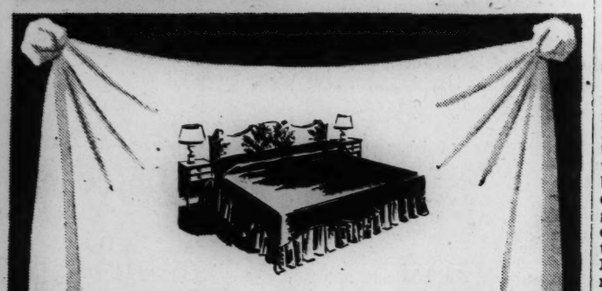
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Labor Board Vote in Hawaii Studied for Union Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Failure of organized labor to win the first National Labor Relations Board election in Hawaii is interpreted as a significant test of the degree to which the territory's cosmopolitan working group may be unionized.

The election, believed to be the first outside the mainland United States under Labor Board supervision, was held in Honolulu Sept. 29 to determine whether a majority of the employees of McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Co., Ltd., a stevedoring concern, wished to be represented by the Honolulu Longshoremen's Association for purposes of collective bargaining.

Employees of the company voted 172 to 114 against the union which has been the nucleus of efforts during the past three years to organize workers in the islands.

Alien Japanese employees of the company are reported to have voted solidly against the union for fear their status as non-citizens would jeopardize their jobs, should the union win.

Although the longshoremen's union has never been granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor, it was promised a charter, and participated in the NLRB election as a prospective A. F. of L. affiliate.

Less than a week after the election, the A. F. of L. convention in Denver went on record as opposing statehood for Hawaii because "a great majority of the residents of Hawaii are Asiatics."

Some observers believe the A. F. of L. anti-statehood pronouncement will open the way in Hawaii for large-scale organizing activities by the C. I. O.

In fact, a drive has already been launched to organize Hawaii's 50,000 plantation and cannery workers as a branch of the United Cannery, Agriculture, Packing and Allied Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Meanwhile, labor leaders and employers are anticipating the establishment in Honolulu of a permanent branch of the NLRB. Anders Larsen, field examiner for the Labor Board, arrived in Hawaii Oct. 6 in connection with several cases now pending before the board, including charges filed against Kauai Terminals, Ltd., the Hilo Laundry, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Wonders of Research: Camera on Perch

Ladder Raised on Truck Provides Photographer Long-Range View

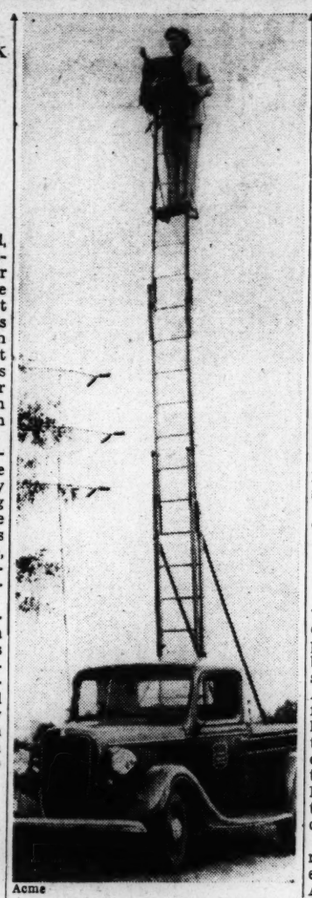
In Soil Service

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Besides being artist, daredevil, diplomat and good fellow, a photographer must also be a master technician. Inspect the "box" of the average news photographer, and it appears to be like a college's boy's first automobile—so covered with accessories that the chassis must be guessed at. And when it comes to taking the picture, only the owner knows which wheels to turn, which handle to hold and which button to squeeze.

For those who hold to the photographer's shoestrings while he does a human fly act on a windy day from the roof of a new building to get an "angle shot, and those who lend a shoulder while he reaches the lower limbs of a suitable tree, the invention of a 30-foot truck-mounted extension ladder will appear to be a happy solution.

Orin S. Welch, regional photographer for the Soil Conservation Service in Nebraska, not only has his "box" rigged up in typical manner with all the gadgets and gimcracks imaginable, but he has found a way to save time and energy by carrying his elevated platform with him. The contrivance, when not in use, breaks into three sections, so it can pass under low bridges.



Acme

Orin S. Welch Taking Picture
Soil Conservation Photographer Secures Long-Range View From Artificial Height

Sky Scannings

Well up in the eastern sky these nights may be seen the Pleiades, or Seven Sisters, in the constellation of Taurus. With good eyes and a clear night, six or seven stars may be made out as the "sisters." Any ordinary field-glass will multiply this number many times. In a 4-inch instrument the cluster is a gorgeous sight, probably as many as 200 stars being visible.

The question will at once arise—How do we know that these stars are members of a close-knit group, and not by accident gathered together optically in the line of sight? In the first place, it would be highly improbable to find so many stars packed into so small an area, except in the region of the Milky Way. Sir William Herschel found that the number of stars in a telescopic field that included a circular area of sky one quarter degree in diameter ranged from 4 in that part of the heavens 90 degrees from the Milky Way, to 120 in the Milky Way itself.

The Pleiades, then, look like a unified group, and to the understanding eye, backed by the knowledge of star-distribution, this impression counts for a good deal. The real proof, however, lies in the demonstration that all the members of the cluster are traveling in the same direction at the same rate.

A good double star to practice on with a small glass, or even the naked eye, is the middle member in the handle of the Big Dipper, Mizar.

Alkor, a fifth-magnitude star about 11 degrees from Mizar, forms a naked-eye double with it, and is probably only an optical companion. But Mizar itself is a beautiful true double, though it is not likely that you can make it out with a field-glass. The earth and moon would appear as a double star to an observer on, let us say, Jupiter.

Pleiades Made Up of More Stars Than Commonly Supposed

Small Glass Tried

Return of Chestnut Tree

Oriental chestnut trees may fill the gap in American forests, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, which has brought large quantities of chestnut seed into this country from eastern Asia. These were mainly selected from strains or varieties thought to have superior qualities of resistance to the chestnut blight, which all but erased the American chestnut from the timberland from lower New England to northern Alabama. Less than one per cent of the American chestnut trees are still standing.

To some extent, the Asiatic chestnuts are lacking in hardiness and erectness, compared with the American trees, but in order to obtain the combination of resistance to fungae, large size of nut, and other desirable characteristics, hybrid forms are now being produced by Department experimenters.

High Magnifier

One of the most powerful microscopes in the world for use in the study of metals has been constructed at Bell Telephone Experimental Laboratories by Dr. F. F. Lucas. Recent years have seen the range of microscopes increased from magnifications of 500 diameters to magnifications of 1000 diameters, but Dr. Lucas is able to reach 4000 diameters, with increased resolution.

Studying certain types of iron under ordinary microscopes, for instance, discloses almost nothing at all regarding physical makeup, but with increased resolution as well as magnification, the matrix of iron in which the particles are embedded appears clear and structureless, with carbide particles standing out distinctly against the background.

Roosevelt Medals Presented To Dr. Dillard and Helen Keller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The distinguished service medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for 1937 was presented to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Southern educator, before a group of distinguished men and women at the annual dinner of the association at Roosevelt House, 28 East Twentieth Street, here, last night.

At the same time, the 1936 Roosevelt medal was presented to Miss Helen Keller, she having been unable to receive it last year, owing to the passing of her friend and teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy. The medal awarded to Mrs. Macy at the same time the award was made to Miss Keller, the announcement of which was made last year, also was presented to Miss Keller last night.

The awards to Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy were in recognition of their "co-operative achievements of heroic character and far-reaching significance—the release and development of an imprisoned personality, which, by its emergence and its effective activity, has become for millions a symbol of hope and an inspiration to effort."

Work for Racial Understanding

The award of this year's Roosevelt memorial medal to Dr. Dillard was in recognition of his work in the education of the American Negro and the establishment of a better understanding between the white man and the Negro. His work in this connection was characterized as greater than that of any other white man of the past generation in the United States.

In presenting the medal, James R. Garfield, president of the association and who was Secretary of the Interior under President Theodore Roosevelt, described Dr. Dillard as "an educator whose contribution to the training of colored youth has been recognized in the university which bears his name; an executive who has directed the efforts of others with imagination and tact; a scholar who has brought the scientific mind to the study of an issue bedeviled by emotionalism; a statesman who, remote from the political whirlwinds has done more than Senators or Presidents to develop a friendly relationship between the white man and the black; a Christian gentleman possessed by the ancient verities, the greatest of which continues to be loved."

Visiting Teachers Plan

Dr. Dillard's work has been focused on the establishment of the Jeanes Visiting Teachers Plan and the Southern University Racial Commission. As a result of his initiative and supervision, about 360 Negro school teachers are today working in the South under the Jeanes fund, visiting the schools of their people, conducting classes, improving health conditions, planting gardens, raising money for better school houses, teaching home economics and in other ways advancing the intereses of the community.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, who was military aide to President Theodore Roosevelt, and Will Hays were the chief speakers at the dinner.

The Roosevelt awards were established by the association in 1923 and are given every year in certain fields associated with Theodore Roosevelt's career. These include industrial peace, natural science, American historical literature, out-door life, national defense, international affairs, administration of public office, conservation of natural resources, advancement of social justice, expression of the pioneer virtues, leadership of youth and the development of American character.

The association holds a dinner every year on the anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

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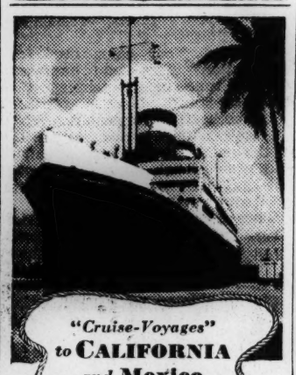
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Mickey Mouse's Debut on Disks

Review of Recordings

Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney's beloved rodent, and his pal, Minnie, Donald Duck, and the creatures of the "Silly Symphonies" have now come down off the movie screens of the country and are available on disks so that all "children" may enjoy them at home. Bluebird, subsidiary of RCA, has released two sets of three records each, of music recorded directly from the sound tracks of Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony cartoons. The sets are packaged nicely in colorful envelopes and should make a nice Christmas present for any child with a phonograph.

Popular music of moment brings an old Boston favorite, Leo Reisman and his orchestra, back to Victor, in two tunes from the show, "I'd Rather Be Right," which premiered in the Hub. They are "Have You Met Miss Jones" and the "title" tune, "I'd Rather Be Right," both done in Mr. Reisman's polished manner. The latter tune may be one of the few title numbers to become popular.

Hal Kemp and his orchestra, another "smoothie" combination, turn out for Victor what are probably the last current tunes of George Gershwin, "Foggy Day in London" and "Things Are Looking Up Now," from the picture, "Damsel in Distress," on which the composer was working at his passing. Another good disk is the coupling of "I'd Love to Play a Love Scene" and "I Want a New Romance," from a not-yet-released picture, "Love on Toast," by Bunny Berigan, for Victor, in which the Berigan trumpet is working well as usual.

Fats Waller and his Rhythm, for Victor, turn in a good comedy number, "The Joint Is Jumpin'," having to do with Harlem partying paired with "A Hopeless Affair," done in Fats's best slow, "weary" style. Again Fats turns in another good coupling of "I'd Rather Call You Baby," a fast "shoutin'" number, with "Our Love Was Meant to Be," a slow, weary style number. Bunny Berigan's Victor coupling of "Miles Apart" and "A Strange Loneliness" feature his usual straightforward rhythm, with his rubate trumpet leading in choruses. Johnny Call and Tony Gottuso, guitar duo, turn in a nice rhythmic arrangement of "Swinging Guitars," but are better heard in "Carina," a bolero, which is eminently a tune for guitars.

Decca, always good on vocal disks, comes forth with its usual quota. Leading its celebrity list this week is a coupling of two duets from Puccini's "La Tosca," by Lotte Lehmann and Jan Kiepura. One side is the Act I duet, "Ah quegli occhi," occurring as Tosca and Cavaradossi meet in a church and appoint a rendezvous. The duet from Act III, "Amaro sol per to m'era il morire," occurs as Tosca enters the prison where Cavaradossi is incarcerated and tells him that a mock execution has been arranged as a concession to the villainous Baron Scarpia.

Deanna Durbin, radio and motion picture star, shows that her voice is coming of age as she sings "It's Raining Sunbeams," from her recent picture, "100 Men and a Girl," and couples it with the familiar "Brindisi" aria from "La Traviata." Here is a mature voice without any hint of the juvenile tones which marked her earlier disks.

Then, in more popular classifications, Bing Crosby, for Decca, does a very nice coupling in his usual style of two tunes from the picture "High, Wide and Handsome"—"Can I Forget You?" and "The Folks Who Live on the Hill." Frances Langford, husky-voiced radio star, turns in a good pairing of "If It's the Last Thing I Do" and "Everything You Said Came True." Judy Garland, young singing star, does for Decca her "letter" song to "Mr. Gable" from "Broadway Melody," "You Made Me Love You," which is a rehash of an old tune by the same name, and couples with it "You Can't Have Everything."

Frankie Carle, pianist, with guitar, string bass and drums turns out some casual though rhythmic medleys of the tunes from the picture "Varsity Show," for Decca. "Have You Got Any Castles, Baby," is the top tune in this picture medley.

Wingy Mannone, trumpet virtuoso, has turned out for Bluebird one of the best recordings in which we have heard him to date, "Jazz Me Blues," done in pure "Dixieland Jazz Band" style, a fast and furious session from start to finish. On the other side he dusts off the old favorite, "I Ain't Got Nobody."

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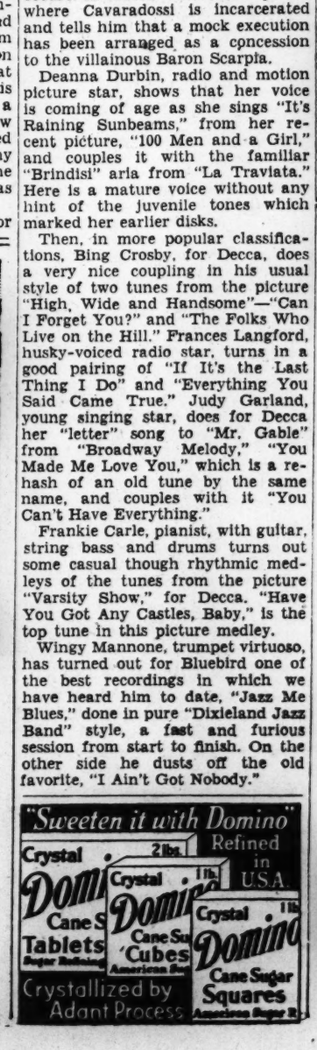

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Character-Building Schools Touch Problems of Democracy

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-second of 52 Articles

By Agness Beysen
Principal, Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and a Nationally Known Authority on Character Education

While there is a general awakening in the educational field to the need of character building, actual practice is far from universal. There are some educators who maintain that all genuine academic education is per se character education. Results in society do not entirely verify this contention.

Some school systems claim that character education is their first objective, but a visit to these classrooms reveals the same old drive on academic subject matter, the same unfair requirements in examinations, the same harassed teachers, the same fearful children.

Still others, hesitating to take this step, are quibbling over the best method of procedure. Methods are secondary in importance to honest convictions. Those who are thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the cause will be supplied with the intelligence to go forward.

There are faithful workers in all parts of the country fearlessly discarding old practices and forging ahead. One will find in such schools earnest satisfied teachers, happy interested children, school officials who are inspiring groups of teachers to higher aims and are selecting only those for appointment worthy of installing high principles of citizenship. Schools promoting such standards need the whole-hearted support and encouragement of the public.

There is a need for workers in the field of character education. Principles of our democracy are being assailed from within and without. Various panaceas are being offered, but the one which will bring the best and surest results is educating our future citizens to think honestly, fairly and wisely.

Let us hope that all educators will awake to this need and join the ranks of those who are striving for greater spiritual attainments in education.

Democracy is probably the most nearly ideal form of government yet conceived, but it is never secure, unless guided by honest, intelligent thinking.

In those schools where character-building holds first place, instructors are endeavoring to point out to their students the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy, as well as the many advantages. Considerable attention is being given to the type of persons eligible for public office, and the qualities necessary for success. Uprightness, integrity, moral courage are all indispensable, if one would govern wisely and well. Therefore it behooves the general public to study possible candidates with these requisites in mind.

Start With Child

However, this ability for keen appraisal must be inculcated in the child when very young and nurtured until he matures. Then, when he casts his first vote, he has something substantial upon which to base his decisions. Furthermore, he needs to beware of his individual responsibility as a voter and to allow nothing to prevent him from performing this obligation.

In a school chiefly interested in furthering high principles of citizenship, a sixth grade class were engaged in studying ancient history. The pupils discovered that Athens was an educational and cultural center and that Sparta's chief aim was training boys to be able soldiers. They compared the objectives of these Grecian citizens with those of present day nations and were surprised that the similar varying opinions are upheld today. They realized with some satisfaction that our nation was one of those promoting educational and cultural advancement and they decided to further the cause in every way possible.

In the study of Rome, the pupils were somewhat amazed at the many points of similarity between that government and our own. Willis asked, "Why didn't representative forms of government continue?" Arthur replied, "that certainly corruption and greed were the downfall of Rome." This raised the question as to whether or not such a thing could occur in our own republic. It was decided that it could.

The teacher at that point asked how they as future citizens could help avert such a catastrophe. The pupils had much to offer. In fact, this topic seemed inexhaustible. The alert teacher is constantly awake to just such opportunities in the day's program. Historical knowledge is of little value unless it helps the learner to assume his share of responsibility in civic affairs today.

Ideals Foremost

In schools where the implanting of ideals is foremost, the academic subjects become a splendid medium for instilling right attitudes. Indeed, the classroom teacher definitely plans each day's lessons with this objective in view. In the English classes pupils are taught to speak wisely, kindly and honestly as well as correctly. Skill is required in mathematics through projects which develop reliability as well as accuracy. Training is given which aims to produce dependable salesmen, merchants and bankers. Standards are established which will prevent practices not mutually beneficial.

In the geography classes an intelligent understanding of the problems of other nations is being inculcated, also a genuine interest in other peoples and a wholesome desire to promote the general welfare of all. Types of propaganda, which aim to produce strife among nations, are exposed. Every subject lends itself to numerous opportunities for furthering right habits of thought and conduct. It is possible to take any established curriculum and employ it as a source of material for character development.

Character education is never standardized. Its finest possibilities are evolved by the individual instructor, hence the need for spiritually minded teachers.

Leisure Occupations

Occupation for leisure hours receives considerable attention in character-building schools. Few boys today are required to split wood or carry ashes. Girls have been largely released from cleaning and washing. After school, chores are few. Modern appliances have eliminated the need. While to some this may seem deplorable, by others it is received as encouragement.

Leisure hours now may be profitably utilized to further cultural attainments. In the classroom, lists of desirable books are compiled and distributed for home reading. Projects in social studies are planned, which later materialize in the home. Puppets are dressed in scraps from the old piece bag. Stages are built and stage-settings arranged in the basement. New interests are found for the whole family.

Music again is bringing entertainment into the home circle. Pupils are encouraged to practice favorite songs at home and to invite the family to participate. A keen interest has been developed in the playing of instruments. All children with any musical talent whatsoever are encouraged to join these classes.

Nature study furnishes a fund of attractive material for leisure hours. Insects, birds, trees, stars, stones, all are subjects to delight and challenge the imagination. Billy who was no mathematician became an enthusiastic student of butterflies and moths. Timid Helen became an ardent observer of the stars. Ralph spent his leisure hours in building bird houses and bird-feeding places, and listened keenly for the first notes of these harbingers of Spring. Different types of hobbies are encouraged: collections of various kinds are discussed and displayed at school. In a parents' meeting it was suggested that the boys be allowed a work bench in the basement and that the girls be permitted to enter the kitchen and assume actual responsibility. Plans for participating in such activities at home were outlined in the classroom.

When leisure hours are filled with absorbing interests boys and girls are not likely to seek undesirable entertainment. Crime is seldom committed at home or at school. It is during those periods when young people are vainly seeking something interesting that temptation comes. The old proverb is still applicable, "Satan still finds work for idle hands to do."

Responsibility for Schools

We are constantly reminded that the workers of the future will be required to spend less and less time in gainful occupations. Here is an immediate responsibility for education, and many schools are already preparing students for this altered program.

Instructors mainly interested in character building are endeavoring to present to boys and girls a richer philosophy for satisfactory living. Pupils are learning that success is not primarily the accumulation of wealth, but that the better criterion of success is the ability to be a loyal friend, a good neighbor, an upright citizen, a loving member of the family. They are becoming aware of the fact that real progress is the overcoming of undesirable habits of character, and that this task is not an irksome one, but one resulting in joy and satisfaction. In their investigations they have discerned that desirable qualities often have opened the way to greater opportunities. All these points of a wholesome philosophy are being acquired through discussions arising in the daily lessons, as well as through the many situations which occur in every classroom.

The teacher with the finest character produces the best results. It is most necessary, however, that the teacher be entirely free from worry or anxiety, and not feel restricted in allowing the children freedom of argument and thought. No one may impart wisdom who hesitates to stimulate independent thinking. All true Americans are staunch supporters of democracy and one need not question the loyalty of a teacher whose qualifications include honesty, justice and integrity.

Tomorrow's article will appear in the news pages.

Filipinos Independent? Scouts Are

Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of United States, Receives Carved Water Buffalo From Philippines

Exequiel Villacorta, Chief Scout Executive of the Philippines, Presenting the Gift to Dr. West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The "little brothers" of the United States Boy Scouts in the Philippines—approximately 14,000 of them—are receiving their independence from the parent organization and becoming an independent unit of the international bureau in London, which links more than 2,600,000 scouts in 47 nations.

Exequiel Villacorta of Manila, who will become chief scout executive for the islands, has been studying the work in the United States, and before he left New York yesterday presented a carved water buffalo to Dr. James E. West, chief scout executive of America. He received from Dr. West a message of friendship for the Philippines and expressed the belief that Mr. Villacorta would keep scouting there "free from militarism."

Speedy Drafting of Farm Bill Stayed by Conflicting Ideas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The House Agricultural Committee, sprinting to draft a farm bill for the special session of Congress, began its meetings yesterday and immediately named five sub-committees on phases of the work.

The committee, under chairmanship of Representative Marvin Jones (D), Texas, is anxious to get a completed bill and start its passage through the lower house of Congress first. Evidently the administration intends to press matters earliest in the House, since the Senate Agriculture Committee is headed by Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, who is notably unsympathetic with crop control.

The meeting, Chairman Jones said, was devoted to a general discussion of the current farm surplus. He expressed hope that an omnibus bill covering all aspects of the farm problem would be ready for introduction shortly after the session meets.

The farm bill is in many respects the most urgent business of Congress. The President consented to cotton subsidy payments this autumn only on condition that a surplus control bill would be passed at the first opportunity. A heavy corn crop is already having its effect on prices, and there is considerable demand for a compensatory subsidy to farmers. Other crops, while not yet suffering from seriously slumped prices, are being harvested in such abundance as to suggest a lower price within another year, unless there is a marked improvement in export markets.

But extreme divergence exists over the form of farm bill which should be drafted. The three major farm organizations are as far apart as anybody. Factions in Congress, within Democratic party ranks, are deeply divided.

A few weeks ago, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech prepared for delivery in North Carolina and distributed to the press, sharply criticized the theory of crop limitation. Even Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is still reported to be of several minds about compulsory restriction.

Present indications are that the legislators may turn the question of compulsory crop control over to the farmers in any particular crop, through referenda. The Farm Bureau Federation bill proposed last session, which Secretary Wallace in part supported, provided for compulsory marketing quotas and penalties if voluntary co-operation failed, but it set up a referendum of farmers before rigid control methods were to be employed.

Kansas City Orchestra So Popular It Has to Play Concerts in Pairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28—One April afternoon two years ago in Concordia, a Kansas town of 6000, the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra arrived for afternoon and evening concerts.

Just before the afternoon concert, the management asked Karl Krueger, conductor, if he would play several additional selections after the regular concert.

"For what purpose?" the conductor asked.

"We have a packed house," the local manager explained, "And outside are 2000 people who can't get in. I thought we might let them come in for a very short concert later."

As a result, the orchestra played two afternoon concerts, with an intermission for changing audiences.

Typical of Interest

The incident is typical of the Middle West's interest in symphony music since the Kansas City orchestra was organized.

This orchestra has opened its fifth season in its permanent home, Music Hall, in the new municipal auditorium. The fifth season opening concert was in striking contrast with the first concert of the newly formed orchestra four years ago—in old Convention Hall.

The attendance that first night four years ago—in the depth of the depression—was 4032. The average attendance the first season was 3750. The audience grew steadily, until last year it was necessary to play concerts in pairs.

Fifth Season Sell-out

The fifth season already is virtually a sell-out, with attendance at each pair of concerts approximately 5000. Guest artists will include Lawrence Tibbett, Grace Moore, Yehudi Menuhin—who appears in the next concerts, Nov. 4 and 5—and Robert Casadésus. The orchestra will play concerts outside of Kansas City in an area from Chicago to Amarillo, Texas.

Karl Krueger, its conductor from the start, carried the name of Kansas City to Vienna and Budapest last summer, following Arturo Toscanini by one week at the head of the Vienna Philharmonic with sensational success. He was immediately re-engaged for next year, and invited to make records.

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1 teaspoon salt	1 egg, well beaten
1 teaspoon soda	1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon cinnamon	¼ cup sour milk
1 teaspoon ginger	4 cups sifted flour

Combine Spry, salt, soda and spices and blend. Add sugar and cream well. (Quickly done with *triple-creamed* Spry.) Add beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Add molasses and sour milk. Add flour and blend well.

Drop from tip of teaspoon on baking sheets greased with Spry. (Or press through pastry bag.) Let stand a few minutes, then flatten cookies by stamping with a glass covered with a damp cloth. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 7½ dozen.

(*All measurements in this recipe are level*)

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Three

There was silence while Ezra deliberated. As he watched him, Hugh's thoughts swung back to visions of Africa, visions of danger and trial, of hunger and thirst, of achievement—how passing strange that all should have come to their finish in a tiny shop in a tiny, forgotten village!

Perhaps the queer little man read Hugh's thoughts. It may well have been so, for, breaking his silence, he murmured, "The end is not yet. Nay, not yet, for when my comrade returns he shall find Ezra waiting for him still, as I waited long ago in the glade. He'll look for me here, where we parted last. Would I fail him?"

"If only every friend were as loyal!" said Hugh, full knowing how trite the words sounded and how trite they were. But his feelings could not find any other expression. Then he added, "But you said you were waiting for me?"

"I knew," averred Ezra, in a shy voice, "that as soon as my friend's son began to grow up, something would bring him to me—that a wrong might be righted."

"But what wrong?" Hugh uttered, wide-eyed.

As a dog, coming from water, shakes itself on the bank, so the little man shook himself with a vehement motion.

"There! That's to get rid of sentiment, laddie!" he growled. "Hark now what happened. Your father came to me by night, as I've told you, with the secret that he had found his river once more, and had brought back some evidence. But being determined not to risk another rebuff, he was going back again to fetch final proofs, sworn statements by natives which he couldn't get hold of before.

Nothing Moved Him

"I tried to dissuade him. 'You've enough proof, I dare say,' I told him. But no, he was dissatisfied. 'Once bit, twice shy,' he said. And a stubborn man your father was. Nothing would move him. And so, as secretly as he'd returned, he slipped back to Africa for the evidence that would silence the skeptics for good." Ezra paused. "Is that clear?" he asked.

"Yes," said Hugh. "And from that day to this my father has not been heard of."

The little man cleared his throat. "Hark again," he bade, very slowly and earnestly. "I told you your father had brought back some evidence of his river, but I didn't tell you what he had done with it. Listen!"

Hugh was holding his breath.

"Your father said that, being uncertain of finding me, on his way here he had sought out a man he could trust, 'a man as true as steel, Ezra,' those were his words, to whom he had given his papers, the evidence, in trust, to keep for him until he returned with his last final proofs. 'But if I am not back in three years,' your father had told that friend, 'then strive to clear my name by producing these papers.'

"And the man had answered, 'I promise.' Lad, it was a solemn charge, solemnly accepted, as your father confided to me with his very own lips. And here's the crux." Ezra paused.

"Here's the crux," he repeated; "since your father went off, those papers have never been heard of."

"And the man? Who was he? Who was he?"

Evidence Withheld

"I don't know," said Ezra, bitterly. "Your father never named him, either to me or to your mother."

For a moment Hugh kept thoughtful silence. Then he looked up. "Ezra," he said, "I want to get this very clear, very clear. Is there any doubt that now my father has been missing so long his friend should have produced the evidence instead of leaving him under a cloud?"

"There's no shadow of doubt," Ezra answered, with slow, earnest emphasis. "But the man's a traitor; he's never made the least move. Proof enough he holds to help vindicate your father's name, but he shows no sign; although he must be alive, or the papers would have come to light. He's betraying your father. For why? No good guessing, so here's what I did.

"After your father had been missing a full three years I consulted your mother about the steps to be taken. But she, heart-wrung that her husband's name had been discredited, and still believing that he would come back triumphant, said she wished nothing done unless and until the missing papers turned up. She would not, she said, have the wretched business reopened. She shrank from it. Nor do I blame her."

"So that's why she never told me!"

"Aye, she kept it from you. But I, too, love your father," cried Ezra. "You're nearly grown up. If you've got his courage, lad, you'll set to work, quietly, to unearth that traitor."

"Is that why you declared that my father 'had need' of me?"

"That's why. To clear his honor."

Hugh remained silent.

The shabby clock on the mantelpiece struck the half-hour. The sunshine which had been slanting in through the panes faded suddenly and left the room curiously dark. But the lad could feel his companion's eyes burning upon him.

A Pledge of Loyalty

"Of course I won't fail you," he said, adding rapidly, in order to hide his emotion, "I am spending my holidays here with a woman who used to be my nurse. Mrs. Hamble is her name."

"A good creature," said Ezra, "but you won't breathe a word to her?"

"Of course not. Nor to anyone else. It's our secret."

"It'll need to be. It'll need to be!" exclaimed Ezra.

Hugh smiled. He must show a brave face.

"Perhaps we'll win through," he answered.

"Aye," said the little man, gravely, "for faith removes mountains." His bright eyes were misty and gentle. "My faith is my anchor."

And what an anchor, thought Hugh, as he lay turning it over that night in his bedroom under the eaves. With how much loyalty that brave little man had clung to his anchor through years of eating his heart out! And there and then Hugh dedicated himself to the duty imposed on him by loyalty so surprising, taking a humble vow that it should not be his fault if he failed two such comrades as his father and Ezra Harp.

Then he dropped off to sleep with a little smile on his lips, for his last drowsy thought had carried him back to the well where, with a pair of wings on his shoulders, he seemed to be chasing the flying birds round and round yet never gaining on them.

Once he laughed while he slept. He kept chasing the birds in his dreams.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Hugh Rodney, visiting for the first time in the remote hamlet of Cherry Steeple, Cornwall, England, was astonished to be greeted by Ezra Harp, the storekeeper, with the remark, "I have been waiting for you a long time." Taking the boy into a rear room, Ezra told him the story of an expedition he had made into Central Africa with Hugh's father, 19 years before, when the latter had discovered an important underground river but lost his drawings later in a flooded stream. Returning to England with the news, the explorer had been doubted because he lacked proofs. He set out for Africa again to substantiate his discovery, and some time after, turned up suddenly in the middle of the night at Ezra's store in Cherry Steeple with further news.

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

Carving the Halloween Pumpkin

The Prettiest Pumpkin

By Mary Tasker Polk

Emilie Marriott looked at the six pumpkins lying in a row in Mrs. Cowper's garden. The ground in Mrs. Cowper's garden was very black The pumpkins were very yellow.

Emilie Marriott stooped and touched the pumpkins. Her small sun-tanned hand ran lightly over the warm pumpkin cheeks. They felt so alive, the cheeks. Emile didn't see how she ever could make herself cut them.

She looked up at Mrs. Cowper. Mrs Cowper had on a black skirt and shirtwaist, a black ruffled sunbonnet. Tomorrow evening would be Halloween, and Mrs. Cowper looked to Emilie exactly like a Halloween witch, her eyes were so black and cloudy, her cheeks were so brown and thin. If only the hoe she was leaning on were a broom! Emilie felt that Mrs. Cowper would know all about pumpkins.

"Mrs. Cowper, do you suppose these pumpkins will mind being cut?" she said.

Mrs. Cowper turned her back and began to chop, chop with the hoe while she talked. "Lor, chile, no. That's what they growed for. A pumpkin wants a face when Halloween comes, honey. Don't they have nice fat cheeks to start with? They want a nose and mouth, eyes to look around with. They like to see what's going on. Sometimes on Halloween I hear a moanin' an' a groanin' comin' up from the gyarden. My man says, 'The wind.' But I says, 'The pumpkins crying for their faces.'"

"How can they cry for a face when they haven't a face to cry with?" asked Emilie.

"I don't know, but they do. Will ye take the lot of 'em, honey. I'll let my man bring 'em 'round."

Emilie put all of her money into the outstretched hand and skipped home along the woodsy road with the sudden turning which had ended at Mrs. Cowper's.

After she left, Mrs. Cowper went into her little house covered with creeping vine and sat down to count her money, six shining quarters. Her black cat, Crow, stretched its neck and rubbed its head against her skirts. Mrs. Cowper reached down to pat it.

No Pumpkin for Jimmie

"Well, Crow," she said, "we had to sell them all—couldn't even keep one—and little Jimmie comin', comin' to spend a whole week with his Granny, comin' lookin' for a little Halloween. No pumpkin faces an' no pumpkin pie for little Jimmie, Crow, but," she dropped the shining quarters from one hand to another, "sugar for little Jimmie, meat for little Jimmie an' milk from Mrs. Haskins' big black cow. Rich Halloween milk, Crow, yellow from a black cow. You shall have a saucer of it." Mrs. Cowper chuckled.

Next morning, Emilie sat in her back yard and cut her pumpkins. The sky was very blue and clear. The leaves waved red and yellow. Emilie's knife was very sharp. She gave her pumpkins large eyes. When night came and their eyes were lit with candles, she wanted them to see everything, bats and owls and witches, apples falling in orchards, even little black bugs scurrying through tall grass. She gave them broad mouths and turned them up at the corners, she wanted them to laugh at the bugs and the owls and everything, laugh and not be afraid.

She lit a candle, dripped some wax into each of them, settled a candle in each dripping of wax and blew out the lighted candle.

"Ready for darkness," she told them. "One of you hangs over the doorway, two of you sit on the front gate posts, two of you sit on the garden gate posts, and the other sits—where?"

Emilie stood very still and looked at her sixth pumpkin. She wished she could find just the right place for it—a small pointed house in a wood, a house with a vine growing on it and a cat in the doorway, a house with a tumble-down chimney. Where had she seen one like that? She wondered.

When The Train Came

The train which brought little Jimmie from the city was late. Mrs. Cowper's horse, Roy, jerked and rattled his wagon, trying to pull away from the hitching post.

Mrs. Cowper and her man sat in the dirty little station and argued. The sun's last, small light fell on Mrs. Cowper's sunbonnet. Beneath the sunbonnet, her eyes were more cloudy than ever; they began to rain.

A man selling tickets said, "The woman's crying." A train whistle blew, brakes screeched and little Jimmie left the green plush and cinders. He stepped down three black steps into his Granny's arms.

He looked very glad to see her. Mrs. Cowyer hugged him and was glad about the yellow milk. She wiped the tears from her eyes. She and her man had been arguing about her not keeping a pumpkin to cut into a jack o'lantern for Jimmie. Her man thought she should have kept one. He talked to her very sharply. Well, it didn't matter about her crying, tears enough her eyes had shed, but if little Jimmie cried because he didn't have one—she felt that she couldn't stand it.

"Gid-dap! Gid-dap!" Roy was dawdling. The man said darkness would catch them before they reached the turn in the woods. When they reached the turn in the woods, Jimmie would look for his jack o'lantern. It had been on Roy's hitching post last year, smiling a toothless grin, she hadn't had time to cut teeth. Well, she would tell him—

"Granny, soon I'll see my jack o' lantern!"

Mrs. Cowper's heart turned over. "Now, Jimmie, my knife was so dull this year, it jus' wouldn't cut pumpkins, so I sold 'em, darlin'."

But little Jimmie didn't hear her. The horse made the turn in the roadway. Jimmie stood up in the wagon and began to jump wildly.

"Granny," he said, "it has teeth!"

There on Roy's hitching post was Emilie Marriott's sixth pumpkin. A bat flew blindly around it. Behind it, the little house stood vine-covered and pointed. A cat stood arched in the doorway. A brick fell from the chimney. Mrs. Cowper got out of the wagon and took little Jimmie's hand. They tip-toed softly toward the pumpkin. Little Jimmie shivered.

"Don't you like it, Granny?"

Mrs. Cowper nodded. "It's the prettiest pumpkin Granny ever saw."

Loitering Before Fall Bookshelves

Story of a "Lost" Queen

A remarkable new addition to this year's historical romances of vivid personalities and thrilling events of earlier times is "The Lost Queen of Egypt," by Lucile Morrison. With a deft touch the story of the gallant little Egyptian Princess Ankhsenpaaten, growing up at the court of her peace-loving father in Akhetaten more than 3000 years ago, is put into rhythmical motion.

The arrival of the Dowager Queen Tiy coming in royal splendor down the River Nile from Thebes to the new sunlight city, Akhetaten, opens the story with a sparkling flourish that is like a flash of heat lightning with its ominous warning of dark thunderclouds piling up for future trouble. In the royal retinue came the youth, Kenofer, desirous of making sketches of the new art in Akhetaten for his artist brother in Thebes. He won his way into the King's household, and proved himself so gifted that King Akhenaten gave to him the assignment to make the royal family paintings in the ancestral tombs. Ankhsenpaaten, third daughter of the King and his beautiful Queen, Nefertiti, was often his companion and means of inspiration.

An active child of alert mind she was quick to learn from Kenofer the arts taught usually to the sons of pharaohs. Beloved of her father and observant of his ways she grew in sensitive understanding far beyond her years, so that when she had to become, before she was 12, Queen Ankhsenamon, the girl wife of young King Tutenkhamon at Thebes, she was every inch a valiant queen.

The kingdom of Thebes was supported by wars, and intrigue and treachery had to be faced by the youthful royal pair. Kenofer, the Court Artist, was the loyal friend of both King and Queen; and finally his great love for the latter aided her in her flight from an unwelcome future, and opened the way to happiness for them both. The mysterious fate of Queen Ankhsenamon remains unknown to history but this well-wrought romance is fiction at its best.

If it seems to give much attention, at times, to omens and superstitions, we must remember that these were woven into the very experiences of Egyptian people at the time of the "Lost Queen," more than 3000 years ago.

Adventures at Sea

"A regular hurrah's nest" was what Danny Shea, red headed Irish deck hand and cook on board the yacht Orion, exclaimed when adventures arrived at the boiling point of excitement, thereby providing the title for the tale of the voyage. It is Bob Campion, son of a friend of Baron Harden-Hickey, who narrates for readers of "Hurrah's Nest," by H. A. Calahan, the dramatic experience he and his father encountered on their trip to the uninhabited island of Trinidad to carry out a madcap plan that the Baron become self-appointed king there.

Boys may be surprised to know that there are two islands called Trinidad in southern waters, and they will certainly be amazed to know the thread of truth upon which the fiction hangs. The author is well known to yachtsmen, who will recognize the worth of this well told tall sea tale.

New Hampshire Mystery

Mysterious events took place on lonely New Hampshire roads and in the lantern-lighted stable yard at the Deptford tavern "Fox and Stars" where Daniel Drew was chore boy with Tim Garrity, the hostler. In "Who Rides in the Dark?" Stephen W. Meader introduces us to the daily gathering of stagecoach travelers who sat at the hospitable board. In the dead of night it was at the heavy tavern door that the townsmen gathered when alarming events took place in the village. In the final capture of the outlaw who robbed the mail stage, there were two who were voted the rewards—and one of them was Dan. A vigorous story and ably written to interest older boys.

Hobbies for Careers

Two books for girls, wholesome in their business interests, show how childhood hobbies are often the roots that later grow into careers. Books and pets had been the chief joys in the lives of these two heroines. In "A Place for Herself," by Adele De Leeuw, Gail Sherwood had just finished school, her one ambition being to start a lending library. This her aunt considered a harebrained scheme, but Gail's courage was undaunted. She salvaged a discarded street car and borrowed capital.

Her venture grew into an attractive center for handcraft exhibits as well as books, and Gail's Lending Library expanded into the Craleigh Bookshop with an ever widening circle of friends. Among the vocational stories this year this ranks high, for originality and ingenuity are in the telling of it.

In "Patsy of the Pet Shop," by M. C. DuBois, Patsy, still in school, made the pet shop in the neighborhood her favorite haunt. Whenever free, she cared for the animals, and soon became a valued assistant on part time. It is a friendly story of amusing happenings in and out of the Blue Ribbon Pet Shop, and the way Patsy brought about the return of a splendid Irish setter to his rightful owner will also delight the lover of dog stories.

More About Egypt

Two other books about Egypt are among the new crop this fall—"Gift of the River," by Enid L. Meadowcroft, and "Messenger to the Pharaoh," by DeWolfe Morgan.

"Gift of the River" is a straightforward history of Ancient Egypt—that country on the banks of the River Nile where men first began to make records that have given us the beginnings of what we know as history.

By words and pictures the story is told of century after century of adventures of those dark-skinned, quick-witted people who lived thousands of years ago and yet were not so very different from men today. There is a crystal clear quality of simplicity about the tale that will hold even younger readers.

The long years when the Great Pyramid was in course of building, in the reign of the ambitious pharaoh Khufru, are the colorful setting for an unusual adventure story with mystery plot in "Messenger to the Pharaoh."

Setna, the only son of one of the court scribes, had not only the role of messenger to play, but by his clever watchfulness foiled a plot against his king. The merit he received for his services in danger was a government appointment in Nubia, and glad he was to leave the city of oppression and rebellion.

Australian Log

A refreshing account of a family of boys and girls, who vetoed plans for adoption, is recorded by Elizabeth, "the more than ten-year-old" member of the Turner family in "Greentree Downs," by M. I. Ross.

They left the town in Ohio where they lived to go to Australia—accepting a rather grudging invitation from Uncle Andy, who wrote, "You will have to be prepared for a rough life as my station is far out back in Queensland." There were days when Elizabeth found life too exciting to write much in the log. But the strange and genuinely entertaining surprises awaiting them are told in a way that makes their experiences seem exceptionally real.

With a Trade Caravan

To go with the great trade caravan from Lubeck to Cologne was the choice Kurt, son of Alberich the Merchant, makes in "Secret of the Circle," by A. A. Lide and M. A. Johansen when his father offered him the gift of his heart's desire.

Kurt had pleased his father mightily by facing great risks to save his little sister from a broken ice block swirling in the river. His desire to go with the caravan increased the father's pride, too.

The great trade fair at Cologne, one of the greatest of the cities in the Hanseatic League, was always a stirring event. The journey to it called for courageous travellers. Unknown to his father, Kurt was given a secret packet to protect, and before its delivery to the Duchess of Rhinelau the boy lived through days of great suspense.

A Circus Family

Real big top fun lies in store for those who read "Trixie," stories of the circus as told by "Bob Barton" to G. Ernest Thomas. The lively daily incidents of the tent and mess hall tell how Trixie, the American-born orang-utan, was raised like a human baby among the show people.

Hers was a grand career on both stage and screen; and with almost human understanding she became not only the friend in time of trouble but also the defender in time of danger to many of the circus family.

Medieval Ways

The lives of knights and ladies, of troubadours, mummers, guildsmen and peasants of the Middle Ages become vividly actual to us in "Medieval Days and Ways," by Gertrude Hartman. The sights and sounds behind castle, town and monastery walls in those times become familiar to us as we read the stories presented as often as possible in the words and pictures of the people themselves.

Their Christmas gaiety is described under the sway of the jolly "Lord of Misrule," including the lines of the very carols they sang. Guildsmen gave their plays on the rolling platforms from early morn till twilight, brought their playing to a close with the herald's announcement, "More may not be played for lack of day."

One of the four main sections of the book deals with the Medieval church and life in the monasteries.

Because the beginnings of our own civilization lie in the Middle Ages, this book has incomparably intrinsic value for us.

Live Geography

A book of live geography is "Map Makers," by J. Cottler and H. Jaffe, a group of thrilling biographical sketches of 18 great discoverers and explorers whose findings have made possible the world map we have today.

The first outlines of the map begin on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the days of Herodotus and the learned men in Alexandria. Then the stories of such men as Marco Polo, Columbus, Magellan, Hudson and Cook give us continents that waited for Lewis, Clark, Pike and Fremont, Mungo Park, Livingstone and Burton to conquer their rivers and mountains so that the filling in of the map can take place.

The success of Amundsen in at last finding the Northwest Passage, reaching the South Pole, and flying over the North Pole bring the records into the present century. Then there are the physical scientists of today such as Roy Chapman Andrews and William Beebe who in the search for facts about the earth and its creatures from the floor of the ocean to the region of the stars are continuing to make geography a reality to us.

Fruitful Boyhood Years

Boyhood stories of famous men are available in various collections, but in "How They Started," an unusually interesting undertaking has been well handled by Elizabeth H. Hamilton. From well known biographies of nine distinguished men she has selected chapters that tell how they started in their careers, showing what were their aims and goals in life.

Steadiness of purpose was a quality all these men had in common. The only one of the nine who did not spend the days of his youth in America was Hans Christian Andersen. What a variety of careers are represented by these great men: Davy Crockett, Audubon, W. T. Sherman, Abraham Lincoln, Rockefeller, Lincoln Steffens, Theodore Roosevelt and Dwight Morrow.

The Sword of Knowledge

A book of challenging interest, that takes its place in the front ranks of biographical material for the student of history, is "Saints and Rebels," by Eloise Lownsbery.

The choice of the 12 men and women, beginning with Henrietta Szold, who heads the Youth Movement in Palestine, includes rare characters, through six centuries, many of them not generally known to girls and boys of today.

Hannah More, author and poet, whose work among the poor in England prepared the way for great Parliamentary reforms; William Wilberforce, who fought for the abolition of the slave trade; and Sarah Josepha Hale, who "took the word 'Female' out of Vassar College," are among the characters whose biographies are told with vigor and power. Reformers each in their generation, their struggles for justice and freedom for others reveal that "the secret of their lives lies in the words of the philosopher: Seize the sword of knowledge; with it and with love the universe is conquerable."

MARY A. WHITNEY

The Lost Queen of Egypt, by Lucile Morrison. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

Hurrah's Nest, by H. A. Calahan. New York: The Vanguard Press. $2.00.

Who Rides in the Dark? by Stephen W. Meader. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co. $2.00.

A Place for Herself, by Adele De Leeuw. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Patsy of the Pet Shop, by M. C. DuBois. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.00.

Gift of the River, by Enid L. Meadowcroft. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell Co. $2.00.

Messenger to the Pharaoh, by DeWolfe Morgan. New York: Longmans Green Co. $2.00.

Greentree Downs, by M. I. Ross, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.00.

Secret of the Circle, by Alice A. Lide and Margaret A. Johansen. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $1.75.

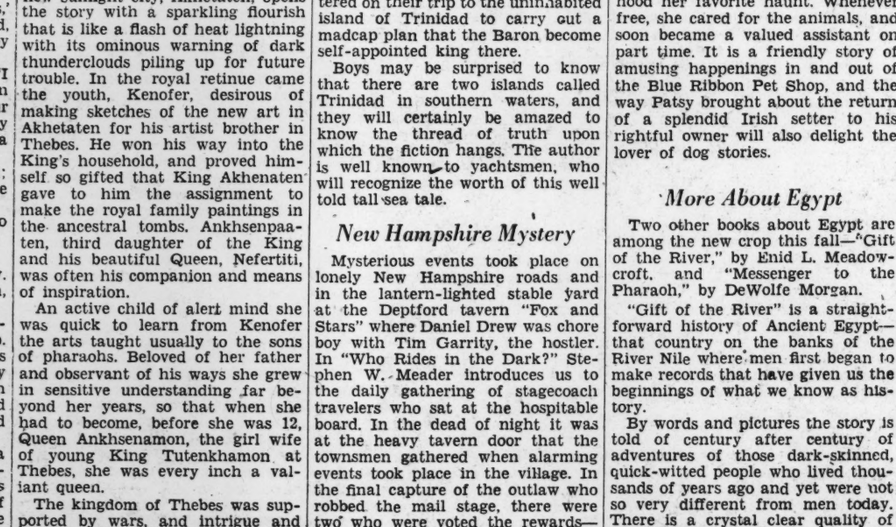
Trixie, Stories of the Circus as told by "Bob Barton" to G. Ernest Thomas. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

Medieval Days and Ways, by Gertrude Hartman, New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Map Makers, by Joseph Cottler and Haym Jaffe. Boston: Little Brown Co. $2.00.

How They Started, edited by Elizabeth B. Hamilton. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co. $2.00.

Saints and Rebels, by Eloise Lownsbery. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.50.



A Checkers Tournament

Chess and checkers are favorite games in Russia. Enthusiasts commence to play very young, and their skill in the game is sharpened by tournaments and competitions. Here is a photograph of some little boys of the Soviet Union watching intently the moves of one of their companions. The game is a serious one. Apparently play is not all romping and laughter for such young folks. Play can be serious, too.

Ten Important Trees

What are the 10 most important trees in the world? The American Nature Association of Washington, D. C., put this question to Henry E. Clepper, secretary of the Society of American Foresters. Here is his answer:

1. Date palm.
2. Coconut palm.
3. Almond.
4. Apple.
5. Fig.
6. Mulberry.
7. Olive.
8. Lemon.
9. Cinchona.
10. Rubber.

Do you agree with his selections? The American Nature Association would like to know your view, and, for a two-cent stamp, will send you an illustrated bulletin on the subject.

You are probably surprised that the list does not include lumber-producing trees. The chief reason for the omission was that none of them is of such importance that its products cannot be duplicated by other species.

Reasons for the Choice

To win a place on the list, Mr. Clepper explained, a species had to be of great importance to men. It had to be in extensive use for a long period of time, although one exception to that condition was allowed. It had to be a species which could not readily be replaced by any other if it suddenly disappeared from the earth.

"Unquestionably, then, the foremost families of trees are the palms," Mr. Clepper's report said. "First in importance is the date palm. This tree is known to have been in cultivation for more than 4000 years. It supplies the date of commerce, oil, wood and fiber.

"Number two, the coconut palm, originated in the Malay Archipelago and has been cultivated for at least 3000 years. It has been established in Florida. Its chief products are the coconut and its kernel, which when dried produces copra, a product valuable in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers.

"Number three, the almond, probably originated in western Asia and the Mediterranean region. The almond is mentioned in the works of Theophrastus, a naturalist of the third century B. C.

Apple Older Than History

"Number four, the apple, produces one of the leading fruits of the world. It is the most important in North America and probably in the entire north temperate zone. It was known in prehistoric times.

"Number five, the fig tree, grew originally in southern Asia and Europe, whence it has been introduced into other sub-tropical lands. In America, the fig is grown in the Gulf States and in California.

"Number six, the white mulberry, is native to India and Mongolia. It has been grown in China since ancient times for its leaves, the chief food of the silkworm.

"Number seven, the olive tree, is mentioned prominently in Homer's Odyssey.

"Number eight, the lemon tree, originated in India. The lemon has been cultivated for some 2500 years.

"Number nine, the cinchona, of Peru and Bolivia, was introduced in Europe in 1639.

"Number ten, the rubber tree. Although under cultivation for less then 100 years, and extensively grown for less than 40 years, the rubber tree is among the most important in our present civilization."

October Night

Now the sun has gone,
And in the West
Darkness, like a great bird,
Hovers above the hills,
Beating slow wings against
the sky.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Mothers Prefer It
... because children enjoy using this safe, sure cleanser that thousands of dentists recommend. 35c and 50c; also 10c at the 5-and-10 stores.
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
August E. Drucker Co., San Francisco

Flushing Marks Centennial: Pageantry of Colonial Era Portrays Role in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, N. Y., Oct. 28—Flushing, prominent in early American history and famous for its Quaker meeting house built in 1695 and still standing, and its fine old trees, is celebrating its centennial starting today with a letter from President Roosevelt sending hearty felicitations to its citizens.

"I trust the celebration will be an outstanding success and that as the years come and go, the community will ever go forward with progress, at the same time reverencing all that is best of its past achievements," the President said in a letter to John J. Halloran, commissioner of public works and chairman of the centennial celebration committee.

Incorporated in 1837

One hundred years ago, Flushing was incorporated as a village. Nearly 300 years ago it was patented as a town under a charter granted by Gov. William Kieft of the Province of New Amsterdam. The surrounding woods were filled with unfriendly Indians and the busy streets and boulevards of today were little more than ox roads.

A merchants' committee is in charge of the first days of the celebration, and Main Street shops are trying to make history instead of tell it, in a well-organized plan to carry out the slogan, "More Business for Flushing."

The centennial observances started last night with a boys' parade. Boy Scouts, the younger division of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Junior Naval Militia and drum corps units of the American Legion posts were among the marchers. According to sponsors of the celebration, that was only a modest beginning.

All Groups Participate

Before the program is completed on or about Nov. 23, nearly every outstanding activity in town will have been represented in the celebration. Known for many years as a city of churches, Flushing and what it has stood for will be the topic of Sunday sermons in many edifices. School children will participate in dramatizing local history; public officials will take the rostrum in its behalf; parades, pageants, fireworks and gay banners everywhere will attract the attention of all townspeople to events which remind them of early days.

Perhaps it was because George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, came to Flushing and preached under two magnificent oak trees, starting a Quaker movement which has exerted its own mollifying effect throughout the years in many respects, that Flushing has long been known as a "friendly village." Historians say that such was its character in the old days. Difficult times, resulting from religious persecution under Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, political tyranny and the encampment of British soldiers during the Revolutionary War followed in sequence.

"But when left alone in the sanctity of their own meeting, the people of Flushing worked out governmental problems with a surprising lack of friction," John E. Wilson, corresponding secretary of the Flushing Historical Society, said today.

First Meeting Depicted

One of the pageants will depict the first meeting of the village trustees in the interests of incorporating the village. Citizens dressed in the style of 1837 will go through the roll call and subsequent official proceedings with dignity, but will conclude on a lighter note, ushered in by folk tunes and square dances.

Botanists and garden club enthusiasts in many parts of the world write letters of inquiry about Flushing's trees. Two of these which are particularly well known are the Cedar of Lebanon and the Weeping Beech, said to be the finest to be found anywhere and, according to one story, to have been brought over as a seedling in a carpet bag from Holland.

At any rate, Flushing's beautiful trees are rooted in its early history, for here one of the first nurseries on this continent was founded by Robert and William Prince. So successful were they that they were visited by notables from far and wide, including Washington who wrote in his journal in 1789 of the "fruit gardens and shrubberies of Mr. Prince at Flushing."

Nearby in Whitestone, N. Y. resided Frances Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who helped to raise funds and supplies for Washington's army.

British Headquarters

During the Revolution, Flushing was headquarters for many units of British and Hessian soldiers. Again the Quaker meeting house comes into the picture, for it was used by the British as barracks, hospital and hay barn. Soon after the surrender of the British at Yorktown, a resident of Flushing was said to have written, "One day the place was overcrowded; the next day they were gone and the countryside was filled with ominous quiet."

But more than 100 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, came what was known as the "Quaker Remonstrances," a protest against oppressive measures of Governor Stuyvesant, who had banned Quakers from Flushing and imposed a heavy fine on any who would harbor them. The "Remonstrances" were dated on Dec. 17, 1657, and signed by a score or more of residents. They read, in part:

"If any of these persons [the Quakers] come in love unto us, we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them, but give them free egresse and regresse into our Town and house, as God shall persuade our consciences. And in this we are true subjects both of church and state for we are bounde by the law of God and man to doe good unto all men and evil to noe man."

Autos to 'Fly' English Channel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Croydon, Eng.

Transportation of automobiles by air from England to any part of the Continent soon will be possible, according to an official report of the International Air Freight, Ltd.

Preparations are being made at Croydon Airport and doors of planes are being enlarged to allow cars to pass in and out.

Race horses, pianos, and flowers already have been conveyed successfully between the Netherlands and London in the I. A. F. plane, which can carry approximately three tons.

Passengers flying to the Continent will drive to the airport at Croydon, hand over their car to I. A. F. officials, and when they disembark on the Continent, the car will be there for them to drive.

Education Held As Often 'Mis-fit' But Not Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Declaration that "there are no misfit children," but that the type of education offered is often of a "misfit" character, sounded the keynote of a conference of 600 personnel specialists from private schools, public schools and colleges in various parts of the United States which opened here today at the Roosevelt Hotel. The meetings, which are under the auspices of the Educational Record Bureau, will continue through tomorrow.

The bureau is engaged chiefly in helping children and youths to find themselves in fields where they show the highest aptitude and achievement. Many of the findings during the 10 years of the bureau's activity have been at variance with what the parents and teachers of the children have outlined.

Dr. B. R. Buckingham, editor of Ginn & Co., of Boston, and formerly a professor, criticized the element of "competition" in elementary public schools.

"There are no misfit children," he said. "There are misfit courses of study, misfit textbooks, and misfit teachers. But in the very nature of the case, there can be no misfit children. The child is what education is for. One might as well say that a man doesn't fit his clothes as to say that the child does not fit the school.

"On high authority we have it that the law is made for man—not the man for the law. It is one of the tragedies of human institutions that they tend to become formal and gather about them people who have a vested interest in their perpetuity in unchanging form."

Dr. Buckingham spoke of the eight-year elementary school.

"I wish to point out that to a greater degree than is desirable the competition demanded in our schools with their grade levels and their credits is an artificial competition gratuitously introduced by the system and for the system. Consider, for example, our eight-year elementary school. Here is an organization stratified in a wholly artificial way, the like of which cannot be found anywhere in the social order.

"It is true that an individual may pass from a lower to a higher class in this curious social arrangement, but the institution which maintains this arrangement prides itself on the obstacles which it places in the way of this passage from lower to higher levels.

"I suggest that a far more sensible plan would be to regard promotion as merely the admission of the pupil to a different and, at the moment, more appropriate experience," he added.

Soviet Cuts Off Cash To End Spanish War

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia informed the Non-intervention Committee today she would not contribute further funds toward non-intervention efforts to control the Spanish civil war.

It was understood, however, the Russians intended to stay on the Non-intervention Committee, which has been endeavoring to localize the Spanish conflict and prevent it from undermining European peace.

The Russians assert they do not want to help pay for a control scheme which they do not believe is accomplishing its purpose.

N. Y. Assembly Candidacies Appraised by Citizens' Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Candidates for the New York State Assembly had the appraisal of the Citizens' Union today as this good government group continued its scrutiny of the Nov. 2 election slates. The term "indorsed" is applied only to candidates whose election the union regards as highly desirable, its list being graded to include "qualified" and "preferred" candidates, meaning fitted for the office in lesser degree.

For Manhattan, the recommendations are, by districts:

First—Philip Schiff, American Labor-Fusion-Progressive, indorsed.

Second—Nicholas A. Rossi, Democrat.

Third—Leo V. Steiner, Republican, and Phelps Phelps, Democrat.

Fourth—Leonard Farbstein, Democrat, indorsed.

Fifth—John F. Killgrow, Democrat; Louis Engelhart, Republican; Edward R. Hardy Jr., Socialist.

Sixth—Irving D. Neustein, Democrat, indorsed; Meyer Goldberg, Republican-Fusion.

Seventh—William T. Middleton, Republican-Fusion, indorsed; Irwin D. Davidson, Democrat.

Eighth—Stephen J. Jarema, Democrat; Philip Robbins, Republican.

Ninth—Ira H. Holley, Democrat, indorsed; Henry Stone, Republican-Fusion.

Tenth — MacNeil Mitchell, Republican-Fusion, indorsed; Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor.

Eleventh—William Mertens Jr., Republican; Carl Fichandler, Socialist.

Thirteenth—William J. Sheldrick, Democrat.

Fourteenth—Francis J. McCaffrey Jr., Democrat, indorsed.

Fifteenth—Abbot Low Moffat, Republican-Fusion, indorsed; John Weber App, Democrat; William M. Sloane 3d, Socialist.

Wagner Jr. Renamed

Sixteenth—Robert F. Wagner Jr., Democrat-American Labor-Progressive.

Seventeeth — Meyer Alterman, Democrat.

Eighteenth—John Lester Lewine, Socialist; Hamlet O. Catenaccio, Republican; Alfred J. Scotti, American-Labor-Fusion.

Nineteenth—Jane P. Morgan, Socialist.

Twenty-first — William T. Andrews, Democrat, indorsed; Sarah Pelham Speaks, Republican-Fusion-Progressive; Noah C. A. Walter Jr., Socialist.

Twenty-second — Daniel Flynn, Democrat; Brendon Sexton, Socialist; William H. Miller, American Labor.

Twenty-third — George Bokat, American Labor; William Morris Ziff, Republican - Fusion; Rose Shapiro, Socialist.

For the Bronx by districts:

First—Marie B. MacDonald, American Labor-Fusion, indorsed; Arthur D. Fisher, Republican.

Second—Jacob Elkin, Republican.

Third—Carl Pack, Democrat, indorsed; Max Weinman, American Labor-Fusion.

Fifth — Nathaniel L. Minkoff, American Labor-Fusion; Julius J. Gans, Democrat.

Eighth—Augustus Tivolo, Socialist.

For Kings County by districts:

First—James Gilman, American Labor; Edward A. Lynn, Republican-Fusion.

Second—Benjamin Brenner, American Labor-Fusion; Bernard P. Levy, Republican.

Fourth—Bernard Austin, Democrat; August Claussens, American Labod; Charles R. McConnell.

Sixth—Lester Lewis Jay, Democrat; Robert J. Crews, Republican-Fusion; Hyman Sommer, American Labor.

Seventh—Charles Muller, Republican; William Graham, American Labor; Louise Ardolino, Socialist.

Eighth—Mary W. Hillyer, Socialist, indorsed; John L. Pero, Republican.

Ninth—Nina F. Boyce, Republican-Fusion; Thomas Gerald Galway, American Labor; Hyman Fromowitz, Socialist.

Tenth—William C. McCreery, Democrat; Francis E. Dorn, Republican-Fusion.

Other Districts

Eleventh—Samuel Safronoff, Socialist; John E. Smith, Republican-Fusion; Morris Gogolick, American Labor.

Twelfth—George Rifkin, American Labor-Fusion; William C. Flye, Republican.

Thirteenth — Ralph Schwartz, Democrat, indorsed; Louis Riger, Republican-Fusion.

Fourteenth—Aaron F. Goldstein, American Labor-Fusion, indorsed.

Fifteenth—John Smolenski, Democrat.

Seventeenth—Oliver D. Williams, American Labor-Fusion, indorsed; Fred G. Moritt, Democrat.

Eighteenth—Irwin Steingut, Democrat; Harold K. Baron, Republican.

Nineteenth—Max M. Turshen, Democrat; Walter F. Bucalos, Republican.

Twentieth—J. Roland Sala, American Labor-Fusion; Elmer Richardson, Republican.

Twenty-first—Charles H. Breitbart, Democrat, indorsed.

Twenty-second—Peter H. Ruvolo, Democrat.

Twenty-third—G. Thomas Lore, Democrat, indorsed; Frank Monaco, Republican-American Labor.

For Queens County, by districts:

First—Thomas J. Ackert, Republican; Amicus Most, Socialist.

Second—Henry G. Hinchcliffe, Republican; Milton Davidoff, American Labor; Helen M. Harriton, Socialist.

Third — Sidney Clinton Stern, American Labor-Fusion, indorsed; Charles T. Corey, Republican.

Fourth—Jay E. Rice, Republican, indorsed; Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Democrat; Rosamond H. Clark, Socialist.

Fifth—Seymour Halpern, Republican-Fusion.

Sixth—George Archinal, Republican-Fusion; Joseph P. Teagle, Democrat.

For Richmond County, by districts:

First—W. Irving Lewis, Republican-Fusion, indorsed; Samuel A. Lewin, American Labor.

Second — Horman Methfossel, Democrat.

On the $40,000,000 bond issue for state welfare institutions and six constitutional amendments to be voted on, the Citizens' Union urges "Yes" on the bond issue and on the three amendments to lengthen the terms of Governor to four years, and of Assemblymen to two years, and to allow sheriffs to succeed themselves.

N. Y. Milk Strike Called in State; City Not Affected

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Progress of a milk strike which began today in 18 upstate New York counties was called "encouraging" by Archie Wright, organizer of the Dairy Farmers Union. Minor incidents of rough treatment of non-strikers were reported.

Mr. Wright admitted that the New York City market, which State Agriculture Department records show takes approximately one-third of the State's entire "fluid milk" production, would not immediately be affected.

He said the union membership, now 9000 of the 135,000 persons estimated by the State to be engaged in milk production, was growing and expected "within a few days to cut into the metropolitan market" unless its demand for recognition and higher prices were met.

"We don't want to tie up the New York City market entirely," he added. "That would be almost criminal."

Coincident with Mr. Wright's statement came another from Fred Sexauer, president of the State Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, denouncing the strike. The league claims 36,000 members.

Mr. Sexauer asserted that League members would "insist upon exercising their right to deliver their milk as usual, and upon freedom from interference with working out their problems under the state laws."

Dewey Widens Tiger Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Marinelli. Mr. Dewey produced two canceled checks of $50 each, both made out to cash by trucking companies and allegedly endorsed by Mr. Schneider, which, he asserted, had been collected as tribute by the flour-trucking racket. They were exacted, he declared, by William ("Wolfie") Goldis, whom the slaying mentioned by Mr. Dewey made leader of a local flour drivers' union, and were turned over to Mr. Schneider as a small part of the fee for defending a younger brother, Morris Goldis, the accused gunman.

Freed Without Trial

Morris Goldis eventually was freed without trial after recantation of testimony by three key witnesses, of whom one also was represented by Mr. Schneider, according to Mr. Dewey. He further asserted that the cancellation date on one check showed that Mr. Schneider had accepted a retainer while Morris Goldis was a fugitive from justice.

The murder was that of William Snyder, president of the union of which "Wolfie" Goldis then became head, and which came under Dewey scrutiny in his inquiry into flour-trucking racketeering. Snyder was murdered at a dinner in an Avenue A restaurant the night of Sept. 13, 1934, at a meeting of members of the Flour Truckmen's Association and the bakery racketeers who dominated them. Among the dinner guests were racket figures now fugitives from the Dewey inquiry, Max Silverman, now under indictment for "fixing" the Samuel Drukman murder case in Brooklyn and Meyer Luckman, now in Sing Sing prison for the murder of Drukman.

Snyder was shot in the back, Mr. Dewey declared, after "Wolfie" Goldis had got up, opened a casement window overlooking the street and resumed his seat, at which point the slayer walked in from the street, fired the fatal shots and walked out to make his escape in a motor car which was waiting with engine running.

The Scene Shifts

The scene then shifted to New York county prosecutor's office, as Mr. Dewey detailed how, even after most energetic police work and the case had been twice laid on this doorstep, it remained dormant; then of Mr. Schneider's engagement to represent Goldis, and Mr. Schneider's subsequent election to head his Tammany political district.

Such things, Mr. Dewey said, were the reason why "the forces which have chosen your district attorneys for years are desperately afraid of losing this election.

"In one house alone 31 registered voters out of 73 were floaters and warrants were issued yesterday by the chief City Magistrate. That was in Charles Schneider's own Eighth Assembly District—and he was in charge of election fraud prosecutions in New York County as an Assistant Attorney General three years ago, the very day he surrendered Goldis on the murder charge."

Mr. Schneider's reply was a denial of unethical conduct and the statement that he had been a member of the state bar for 17 years and that never before had his conduct as a lawyer or public official been challenged by anyone. He attributed Mr. Dewey's attack to an attempt to make political capital out of the legitimate defense of an accused man by an attorney.

Challenge to Dewey

"I happen incidentally," he said, "to be the Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District, Manhattan. Therein lies the reason for this abusive tirade by one who in his ambition to realize high public office stoops so low as to attack a fellow member of the bar. . . .

"It is my sworn duty as a lawyer and an officer of the court to defend any person charged with any crime for which . . . there is no presumption of guilt against a person so charged. . . .

"I challenge Mr. Dewey to present his case against me before the grand jury. . . . Neither Mr. Dewey nor any other man can intimidate me."

Other campaign developments today featured an apparent crossing of wires in the Democratc camp as Mr. Mahoney, continuing to concentrate on his issue of LaGuardia "red" leanings, heard one of his own supporters, Samuel Untermyer, repudiate Mr. Mahoney's assertion early this week that the American Labor Party was a Communist group organized to help finance world revolution. Both Mr. Untermyer and Senator Robert F. Wagner are on the Democratic and American Labor Party tickets, for delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention.

N. Y. Board Delays On Water Rate Cut; Assailed by Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—New York City budgetary matters remained in abeyance yesterday as the Board of Estimate Democrats made an impasse out of the pending court action over the $12,000,000 water rate reduction which the Board of Aldermen passed over Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's veto and whose legality the city's law office is now contesting.

If the Mayor is supported in his stand, the budget will stand balanced save for the $800,000 county pay roll rise effected by the Board of Estimate last week over his protest. If, on the other hand, the water action is upheld, the board must find extra revenues to compensate or reduce the budget in this amount.

Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, who heads the Democratic opposition on this apportioning body, said today that a legal opinion on the water tax issue was necessary to guide final procedure.

The Mayor, with considerable scorn, in turn demanded why the opposition had not inquired into this technicality before voting the reduction.

"This is not my budget," he declared. "The executive budget I submitted was a balanced budget, and I will take the responsibility for it. My veto message said the water rate cut was illegal, and you know that we need that $12,000,000. You're all jittery, and none of you want to take the responsibility for the cut. I have said all along that you gentlemen were heading into a state of no budget.

"Either you want the water rates cut or you don't. If you do, then either give us $12,000,000 or take that amount out of the budget."

The Citizens' Budget Commission, which, in conjunction with other trade and realty groups here, has served on the board a demand for a $33,000,000 cut in the $587,000,000 budget, was advised by the Mayor to submit recommendations that were possible instead of "plausible and impossible."

The League of Women Voters, meanwhile, disassociated itself from the commission's reduction demand, stating that it favored only some of the proposals and that the commission had used its name without authority.

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NEW YORK

New Cars Up 4 to 10 P. C., Auto Show Survey Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—When prospective purchasers visit a sales salon to buy a 1938 model automobile the chances are they will pay an average of 4 to 10 per cent more than was spent for the 1937 car, a survey of prices at the thirty-eighth National Automobile Show indicates today.

Together with stricter terms demanded by finance companies, the higher prices are regarded as major obstacles which motor manufacturers will have to surmount if sales in 1938 are to compare favorably with the near-record of 5,100,000 cars sold during the past business year.

Determining just what the outlook may be for a good automobile year in 1938 is not made any easier by the barrage of sales publicity released in connection with the show, but it is no secret that motor executives are concerned about the possible effect of declining security markets and receding business activity.

Even the more bearish individuals, however, expect only a 10 per cent decline in sales from 1937 levels, while on the other side the predictions of sales increases run as high as 10 to 15 per cent. Better values in the 1937 product are expected to overcome much consumer opposition to higher prices.

Jockeying for Advantages

The change in price lists, to the degree that individual items were priced above or below the average, has resulted in some altered competitive positions among the different manufacturers, so that there is much jockeying for advantages. Rather than face too competitive a situation, some manufacturers have advanced prices only slightly, with a view to overcoming high wage and material cost through increasing unit volume.

Movement of the Chevrolet and Plymouth de luxe models from the $500-$700 classification into the $700-$800 class indicates, for example, the changes that have taken place. Last year, both the standard and de luxe models of these two makes were listed in the $500-$700 group. This year standard types only remain.

Advancing the Plymouth and Chevrolet de luxe models into the $700-$800 society likewise means that they will compete with the Hudson Terraplane, Nash LaFayette, and Pontiac Six, which occupy that price niche.

Meanwhile, the next higher classification—that of the $800-$900 group—has gained from the $700-$800 range to the extent of the Pontiac Eight, Dodge, Oldsmobile Six, De Soto and Studebaker Six, The Buick 40, Chrysler Royal, Packard Six and others moving to the next higher price range.

This process of loss and accretion among the different price ranges is apparent all through the new price lists, which start with the Willys as the only mass production automobile in the group under $600. This make occupied the same class group last year.

Exhibition of foreign makes of motorcars at the show has been curtailed considerably as a result of the European program, it appeared today. Originally, the schedule had called for inclusion of two British makes, but the competition for steel and trained workmen in English factories forced such production delays that American representatives said they had been unable to obtain models for display.

Thus the list of automobiles from abroad this year comprises only the French Talbot-Royal and the Italian Fiat. The latter is exhibiting its "500" model for the first time in this country—an automobile selling in America for less than $600. Two larger models, the "Balilla" and "1500," also are exhibited by Fiat.

The Talbot-Royal possibly is the highest priced model at the automobile show. It sells for $8250. Manufactured at Suresnes, France, the car embodies some unusual features.

On Racing Chassis

Seating only two persons, the stream-lined, closed body is mounted on a racing chassis. There is a 23-horsepower motor (French rating) which, according to engineers, develops an amazing amount of power on a small amount of gasoline.

Fiat, one of the world's oldest automobile manufacturers, also has emphasized the advantages of its small model from the economy standpoint. The little "500" was said to provide better than 47 miles to a gallon of gasoline, and is available in two types—a standard coupe and a cabriolet.

Similar to the low-powered European makes, the new American Bantam line now on display here stresses economy in fuel consumption. The company holds that its product will travel 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline and make 60 miles an hour. The line is on exhibition this year for the first time and sells from $75 to $125 below any other make in the lowest price field.

Delivered prices at the factory are in the $400 range, including federal taxes, safety glass and all standard equipment.

The American Bantam Car Company is the successor to the former Austin Car Company, having purchased the latter's plant some months ago. Models offered include a roadster, coupe, pick-up truck and a quarter-ton panel truck.

Research Honor Goes to Far West

Wide World

Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, of the University of California, has received from the National Academy of Sciences one of its highest and most valuable awards, the Comstock Prize. With it goes a cash award of $2500 and a certificate for his "development of the cyclotron and the results in the field of the transmutation of the elements which have been obtained with the aid of this new technique." The cyclotron, which Dr. Lawrence designed and built, uses comparatively low voltages to "kick" particles such as protons, deuterons and neutrons around and around in a magnetic field until they attain energies of millions of volts. With it every element known to man can be changed into a different element and made radioactive by disintegrating the atoms which compose it.

Soaring of Mexican Taxes Stirs Protest in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 28—The Monterrey Chamber of Commerce and various groups of business men in this city and in other North Mexican cities have lodged formal protests with the Mexican Government about the tax policy being followed. This policy will, in their opinion, not only raise prices to impossible levels, thereby practically forcing Mexico into a lower standard of living, but will call forth reprisals from the United States.

"We saw the writing on the wall some time ago," said Juan S. Farias, manager of the Monterrey Chamber of Commerce, "when approximately 30 per cent additional duties were imposed on imports. Business fell off at once, and prices rose on necessary importations. Now, with the additional 3 per cent surtax, American firms are canceling business and orders here. We understand that laws, which are in effect reprisals, are being considered in the United States Congress. One of these laws cancels the $100 limit of goods which may be brought back into the United States duty-free by United States citizens. This is only fair, from the point of view of the United States, since Mexico taxes everything her citizens bring back from trips across the border.

"Yet, the truth is, that reciprocal duty-free allowances at the border is not the crux of resentment which has been growing in the United States as the result of Mexico's imposts. The real point is that Mexico has continued to raise duties on American products constantly, while the United States has, in fact, been subsidizing Mexico by buying silver at a high rate. We feel here in Monterrey that duties Mexico has been imposing not only harm good relations, but may induce our good neighbor to take steps in retaliation that will hurt Mexico severely.

Philippines to Aid Fair

President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth announced his country will erect its own pavilion at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition to be known as the Malaycan Palace, bringing the architecture of the Philippines to Treasure Island.

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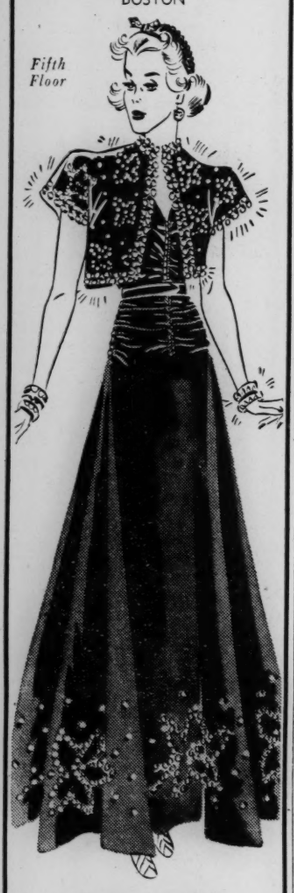

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Publicity for Jobless Census

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Voluntary registration of America's unemployed under the census to be taken beginning Nov. 16 will be preceded by a major publicity drive in which the press, radio, moving pictures and churches are expected to share, John D. Biggers, Federal Administrator, said today.

"The main problem is to inform the unemployed about the census and to make them feel they are doing something for themselves as well as fulfilling a duty by helping to carry it out," Mr. Biggers explained.

Ten nation-wide appeals over the radio networks will be made before the census is undertaken, and in one of these President Roosevelt is expected to speak. Another broadcast will instruct listeners regarding proper use of the census forms. During the census period there are to be short radio announcements three times a day.

Mr. Biggers has sought co-operation from both American and foreign language newspapers in presenting his message through the press. An effort will be made to have the census propaganda placed in all motion picture theaters as well.

The co-operation of local churches of all demonstrations is being asked in connection with the census drive, and ministers have been requested to call the attention of their congregations on Sunday, Nov. 14, to the desirability of participating in the count of unemployed.

Distribution of report cards to 32,000,000 residences throughout the United States will be completed in one day, Mr. Biggers said. The unemployed will have until Nov. 20 to return the reports, which are being handled by the post office.

From New York City, Postmaster Albert Goldman will distribute 4,500,000 of the cards, of which 2,600,000 are for Manhattan and the Bronx and the remainder for second, third and fourth-class offices throughout New York State. First-class post offices will receive their cards directly from Washington.

Second Ransom Bill Found In Ross Kidnaping Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Discovery of a second ransom bill intensified the search for the kidnapers of Charles S. Ross Oct. 26.

A $10 note from the $50,000 bundle of currency paid in a vain attempt to obtain the release of the retired manufacturer was found by Frank H. Stremmel, an employee of the Association of American Railroads, who reported that he received it at a Loop department store where he cashed a check.

The first $10 bill identified as part of the ransom money was given to Federal agents last Thursday by Mrs. Clara Ludwig, a resident of suburban Blue Island. That one was traced to a Blue Island bank.

Thus for the second time in six days, the Federal men were placed on cold and difficult trails. However, the finding of the bills tended to strengthen two theories—first, that the kidnaping and ransom collection were engineered by Chicago criminals; second, that it apparently is a cunning gang instead of a band of amateurs as first deduced by police.

Meanwhile, the thirty-second day passed without any clue to the whereabouts or well-being of the captive. His wife reported, however, that she was "greatly encouraged" by appearance of the ransom bills.

IT STARTS— fast as a flash

Like a fast back with the ball going into action... That's how your Waterman's performs, for it's a *fast-starting* pen that writes the instant it touches paper.

Match a Waterman's against any other pen. See, for yourself, how fast it *starts*. Size for size and price for price, Waterman's Ink-Vue Pens hold more ink. Their Double-Action Lever fills pen to 100% capacity. Their perfected Visible Ink feature keeps you posted on your ink supply; tells when to refill. Ask your dealer to show you this pen of TOMORROW, *today*.

INK-VUE PENS for men and women. Show when to refill. Variety of colors, $5, $6, $8.50. Pencils, $3, $4. Other Waterman's Pens, $2.50 to $10. Matching Pencils: $1 to $5

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THE FAST-WRITING PEN

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AND..do you know...?

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2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

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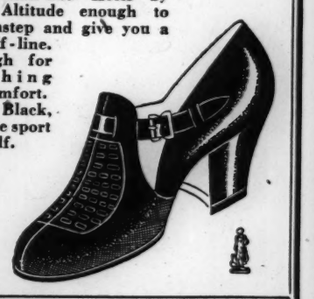
Hail to a heel..

IT'S HALF-HITE!

• You'll go head-over-heels in love with this new movement we're sponsoring. Half-hite Heels by Walk-Over. Altitude enough to arch your instep and give you a graceful calf-line. Low enough for all-day dashing about in comfort. PIXEY: Black, brown or blue sport buck with calf.



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Dealers in Principal Cities
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY
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NASH UPSETS OLD IDEAS
★ about ENGINES!
★ about GEAR-SHIFTING!
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★ about COMFORT!
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"We're talking about improvements that are *important*... fundamental things that *really give you* the comfort, fun, and downright satisfaction you've always wanted. Mister, here is a list of "firsts" that will make your eyes pop... engineering and precision-work that can't be topped in the automobile industry... *prices that will make you cheer.* There are no less than 83 separate improvements that add to your enjoyment of these great cars... to their economy... performance and safety. Many *sensationally new*... and EXCLUSIVE!"

Take our tip: see these magnificent 1938 Nash cars. Then ask yourself: "Why on earth buy any SMALL CAR today? Why put up with SMALL CAR engineering... SMALL CAR performance... SMALL CAR room... and SMALL CAR comfort?"

Get out of the "ALL THREE" CLASS!

This big NASH LaFayette gives you more room... power... performance... and comfort. And there isn't enough difference in delivered prices to matter one way or the other!

SATURDAY NIGHTS—hear "PROF. QUIZ"—Columbia Broadcasting System ... see local papers for hour

TRY TO FIND ANY OTHER CAR ON EARTH—AT ANY PRICE—WITH ALL THESE GREAT NASH FEATURES!

NEW FATIGUE-PROOF RIDE—WITH "SEA LEGS"!

A masterpiece of engineering... perfectly balanced car weight... springs synchronized like clockwork... giant skyliner shock absorbers mounted like "sea legs"... *surprising* room... soulhd-stopping that's far beyond anything in 1937 cars... every factor of comfort perfected!

WORLD'S FIRST CONDITIONED-AIR CAR FOR WINTER DRIVING!

No more chilling drafts, dust, stuffy air, or winter window-steaming! Drive in your shirt sleeves in zero weather... travel through a dust-storm and come out clean. Breathe clean, fresh air... filtered... heated so evenly that temperatures don't vary appreciably in any part of car. Oceans of healthful "conditioned air"... kept at 70°... delivered at the rate of 300 cubic feet a minute at ordinary driving speed.

NO GEAR-SHIFTING WORK

Now vacuum AUTOMATIC GEAR-SHIFTING... that really works... you don't have to learn anything new to operate it. Leaves front floor entirely clear!

NEW SUPER-THRIFT ENGINE

Greatest step ahead in engine design in years. A remarkably simplified engine—gives you important increases in horsepower and gas mileage... insures brilliant performance regardless of weather changes. Cuts down maintenance costs. A new *thrill* in driving!

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THE GREAT INDEPENDENT

Now On Display—Go See It

Three Great 1938 Series

Happy Day

GRAVESEND is the kind of place one seems to know about but never goes to. One has passed it in the train. One knows somebody who once took his car across the Thames by the ferry there. . . .

But last Saturday I actually went to Gravesend.

* * *

YEARS AGO, IN grandfather's day, it was what Southend is now; the holiday ground of the London crowd, the scene of a thousand Whit Monday trips; the setting, on innumerable occasions, for that "Happy Day" which the luckier slum children used to "spend" once a year.

In fact, there is a forgotten song—it goes to the tune of "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow"—which these clamorous, irrepressible urchins used to sing about it all:—

We've all bin ter Grives-end,
We've all bin ter Grives-end,
We've all bin ter Gri-hive-send
To spend an 'Appy Day.

So I thought I would go to Gravesend if only to find out whether, in these changed times, there might still be there any of that stuff of which a Happy Day is made, as set so lustily to music in Victorian excursion trains.

* * *

HAVING LEFT THE station, I soon found the principal street, and my eye, which, in a sense, I suppose I have trained as one trains a dog, soon singled out a narrow turning as likely to be interesting. Sure enough it held the whole history of the place, this narrow cobbled thoroughfare, leading rather darkly down towards where I knew the river must be. It was called High Street.

This was the old English idea of a "Main Street," in the times when traffic went on people's heads or on the backs of mules and pack-horses rather than on wheels. So I went down past the chain stores and the fried-fish shop till I found, near the bottom of the hill, timber-fronted houses which looked as if they might have seen Pocahontas herself when she came here in 1617 to sail for Virginia and home—though she never embarked. There is a memorial pulpit to her memory in the old church made from wood grown in the Virginian forests where she was born.

Right at the bottom of this street of the ages—Elizabeth Tudor to Frank W. Woolworth—you come to the serious part of Gravesend, the pier. It has a ticket office and looks like the entrance to an old-fashioned wooden railway station. But at the far end, instead of trains there are ferry-boats—if you happen to be fortunate. Otherwise you wait.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER pier a hundred yards or more down stream, so I made for that. I knew at once that there must be something special about it, for they charged me twopence at the entrance. And no wonder, for it is from here that the Thames pilots embark and disembark, when going to or from the ships they guide up and down the estuary of London river. It is a queer pier.

You walk down a passage with pitch-pine walls heavily varnished, and having doors with brass plates bearing the names of shipping companies. At last you emerge into the open air, and it seems as though you had stepped into a wind-tunnel at an aircraft factory with the fan full on. You clutch at your hat, and cross an iron bridge, and arrive on a floating landing-stage.

It is here that you begin to understand Gravesend. It is a place of ships rather than men. The ships are near and large, and men only come here to re-victual them or supply them with fresh water or petrol, to arrive in them or to depart over the horizon, there beyond the Isle of Grain.

Shrimp boats, yachts, a green wreck boat, steam launches, motor boats, and rowing boats lay moored in three bobbing ranks off the Gravesend water front, which, below this pier, consists of a long green lawn and a narrow gravel beach. But out in midstream you come to the big business. On this Saturday afternoon of mine, the shipping was arranging and re-arranging itself and making as brave a picture as you would see in any Victorian diorama.

First of all came *Patricia* flying the golden cross on a blue ground which told that she came from Sweden. Following up behind was the *Jamaica Pioneer*, all silver grey and with very modern lines and the Red Ensign waving at the stern. The *Adler* bore down to meet them with a short, curved hull and an extraordinarily tall funnel, all black, her outline as characteristic as the shaven head of a Prussian guardsman. The black swastika on the white ball on the red field were scarcely necessary to tell you where she came from. Nearer to the pier than any of them lay *Briarwood*, long, low on the water, all holds and no freeboard, tied up to a big iron buoy.

* * *

ALL THE WHILE, the tide was turning, and the sun was changing the surface of the grey troubling water into shaken light, and the wind tried to take your hat for a trip to Margate. A light row-boat came pitching past, pulled by two girls urged on by a young man in a claret-colored shirt. Gravesend Regatta was coming round again and Saturday afternoon is the time to train.

Across the half mile of hurrying, boisterous water, stirred by tide and wind and the constant ferment of the ships' wash, beyond the constant eclipse of passing ship by passing ship, you could see dark shapes of the docks and the hotel which are Tilbury: the place where the liners arrive from the East and where the returning White Man lays down his Burden.

In among the oil-tankers, luxury liners, and meat-boats, the tugs plied busily, with gallons of Thames water exploding outwards from their bows, carrying pilots and ships' officers to and from the pier. The tugs must pacify the hooting, booming, big ships calling impatiently out in the middle there, with flag and siren, for "Pilot!" You see a tug run alongside and stop with a boiling of water under her stern. Down drops a Jacob's Ladder from the big ship's side, and a minute creature in a blue waterproof and a white cap-cover climbs down—perilously, as it seems, till you remember that these men do it every day as a matter of course.

The *Arandora Star*, looking as large as the Isle of Wight, and the *Rookwood*, a long hull with no upper works but a modest bridge amidships and a very truncated smoke-stack right astern, go down stream together. And now a tug actually called *Pilot*, with a tall yellow funnel, comes up and hits the landing stage a thump, while young Alf drops a fender and grabs a coil of rope as big as himself and successfully lassoes a bollard and makes his vessel fast to the coast of Kent.

* * *

TURNING TO GO, I find I have been sitting with my back to a clutch of Thames barges, huddled to each other and the bank as though for warmth, their brown sprit-sails furled, and their angle of masts and rigging half hiding the prospect of a water-side garden that belongs to a hotel built when Victoria and Albert were reigning. (And did not their son, afterwards Edward VII, welcome his bride Alexandra at Gravesend when she landed there, three days before their wedding?)

As I re-cross the iron bridge, I can see through it that one of the piles of the pier is marked out in feet to show the ever-changing depth of the river. Nineteen feet of water and the green tide running strong. . .

Well, I know some of the reasons why the London children thought Gravesend the place for a Happy Day, now that I've "spent" one there myself. And if you objected that it wasn't a day, but only an afternoon, I'd say I had forgotten by this time how long or how short the day had been.

Certainly it had been Happy. Why not call it a Day?

ALAN IVIMEY

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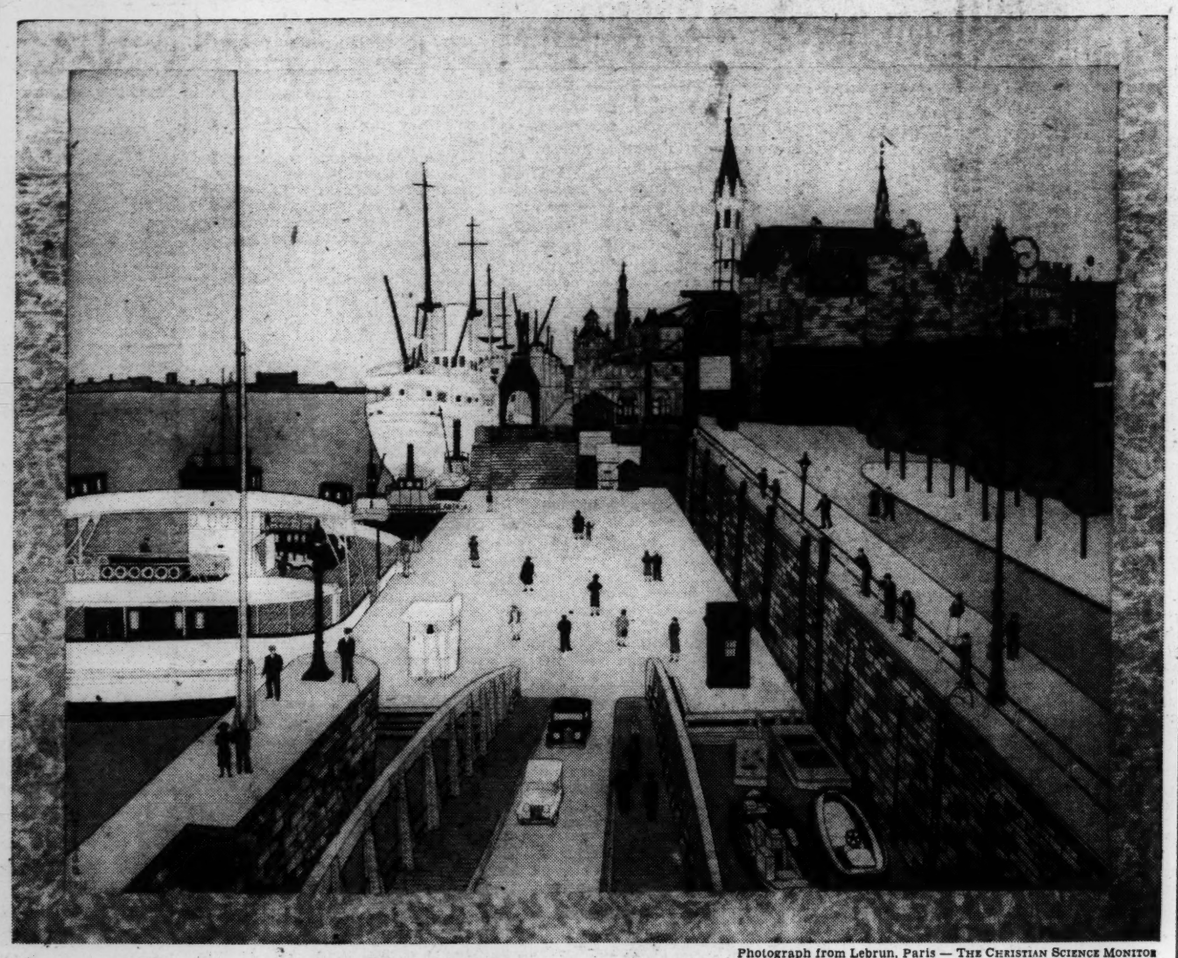

Photograph from Lebrun, Paris — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HARBOR AT ANTWERP: *A Painting by Rihakou Harada*

RIHAKOU HARADA is not a rapid worker. The close attention which he gives to the minutest details would make that an impossibility. Before painting a picture he may sometimes spend six hours every day for more than a fortnight, busy upon the composition, construction, and execution of the drawing. This he outlines with a charcoal pencil, preferably one from Japan, as it gives a softer, clearer touch. To the painting of pictures, whose colors live in his memory, he often devotes several weeks.

Although Harada can work only when alone, he is ever ready to show his friends how he goes about his painting—a little figure in this corner, then, while it is drying, using the same colors, he will put in the trees or flowers in another portion of the picture. The colors Harada uses are made of pulverised semi-precious stones, such as are in general use by painters in Japan, and need to be gone over several times; for instance, the white, which comes from sea shells, must be brushed on from twenty to twenty-five times so that it may be like lacquer.

There is nothing international in this artist's pictures, although he combines modernism with the traditions of his country. His landscapes of Europe have the authentic Japanese accent. He believes that the Japanese should be influenced by European technique without being enslaved by it, and it is while painting European flowers and landscapes that he is most Oriental.

Harada's method of drawing is rhythmic and extremely formal. The lines are drawn with an infallible sureness. This charming, primitive painter knows how to give to each little detail its full value. His "Harbor at Antwerp" is a masterpiece of perfect drawing. The drawing is Japanese, as is the way of arranging the landscape on the silk. The cardboard frame forms part of the completed picture, and is a beautiful decorative work, executed with precision.

Harada accounts for the absence of shadows in his pictures by explaining that in Japan the beauty of the subject is expressed by the combination of lines and colors and not by the aid of light and shadow as in occidental painting. Simplicity, for the most part, characterizes the life of the Japanese. Art itself observes this principle. The Japanese artist strives to express the wealth and variety of nature in the simplest form possible.

Harada arrived in Paris from Tokyo six years ago, and was an exhibitor in the Autumn Salon the following year. This autumn Bernheim Jeune is exhibiting Harada's pictures before they are sent over to New York on their way to Japan for the International Exhibition there.

Healing Through Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FACT accepted by every civilized race is that righteous living carries with it an assurance of protection from evil. The Roman poet, Horace, crystallized this precept when he wrote,

"Unsullied honor, pure from sin,
Roams the wide world, serene, secure."

But this high moral standard, essential as it is to human progress, has never opened up the way to conquer humanity's basic foes, sin, disease, and death.

The Scriptures, however, lift the subject of protection above the moral into its true, spiritual aspect, and promise full salvation to him who understands God aright. This spiritual understanding, or right thinking, far transcends any merely human concept of good, a point which Jesus made plain when he said (Matthew 5:20), "For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven." "The righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees" might be likened to the state of thought today which considers that if one outwardly lives according to correct human standards he fulfills his whole duty. The righteousness to which Jesus referred, emanates, not from the human mind, but from the divine Mind itself.

Christian Science teaches us to understand this Mind intelligently, and to apply our knowledge of God practically, in all the minutiae of daily life. In accordance with the Scriptures it declares that man is spiritual; that he is God's image and likeness, idea, not matter. And this Science declares as well, that the mortal or fleshly man is a counterfeit of the true man.

The more clearly we make the separation between the spiritual man of God's creating and his supposititious opposite, the more secure we are from the vicious so-called laws of matter, or mortal mind. As we live in Spirit, the destructive forces of sin and disease cannot reach us. When a man who is tried in court for crime successfully proves an alibi, he is adjudged innocent. And so it is with us! Error accuses us of seeing, feeling, living in matter, while the spiritual fact remains that man lives and has his entire being in God. Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to abide in the truth, and how to refuse mentally to abide anywhere else. As we take this stand positively, and deny all mental contamination, whether it be of fear, doubt, or any seeming weakness of character, we prove that we are "absent from the body, and . . . present with the Lord." Thus we establish our innocency and win our freedom. Truly to see through evil's wiles and recognize their fraudulent nature is to lose our fear of them and to gain dominion.

True protection lies not in outward circumstances, but in spiritual thinking, and it is won through our ceaseless struggle to think God's thoughts and to be Christlike. No more encouraging words were ever spoken to the despairing invalid than those found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 376) where Mary Baker Eddy tells us that "Life is Spirit, and that there is more life and immortality in one good motive and act, than in all the blood which ever flowed through mortal veins and simulated a corporeal sense of life." All who are ready to turn away from matter to Spirit may take heart from these words, and begin today to heal themselves. They may commence now to pray with pure motives, to be Godlike, selfless, meek, teachable. If they are really humble and sincere in their efforts, their recovery will have begun.

A young woman whose life was full of promise was suddenly stricken with illness. Weeks of suffering and decline lengthened until three years had passed, and the expectation of recovery had faded into the dark prospect of hopeless invalidism. But wholly unknown to herself, a light had begun to dawn. She was losing faith in matter and its methods. Instead of longing merely to regain her health, she began to want more than all else to be better spiritually A short list of desirable qualities was wrtten and placed where it would be a constant reminder to her on her way. It read: "Unselfishness, love, humility, purity." As she pondered these qualities, day by day, she was laying hold of her perfect, indestructible selfhood, and bringing it to light. When, a few months later, Christian Science was presented to her, it found her mentally prepared and ready to accept its truths, and in three months she was healed

God's qualities, sought and practiced, transform our lives and bring forth healing. Wrong and ignorant thoughts produce disease; divinely intelligent thoughts heal disease. No sickness is incurable, no sin unconquerable, no dictum of "too late" has power. Did not the wise man sum up the matter when he wrote (Proverbs 4:23), "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life"?

The last one hundred pages of Science and Health contain testimonies of those who have been healed simply through the faithful study of this textbook. In the words of St. John (Revelation 22:17), "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ЦЕЛЕНЬЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫМИ МЫСЛЯМИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПРАВЕДНАЯ жизнь человека таит в себе гарантию, что он будет защищен от зла. С этим положеньем согласны все цивилизованные народы. Римский поэт Гораций вылил в кристальную форму это правило:

"Незапятнанная, непорочная честь странствует по белу-свету спокойно и вне опасности."

Однако, этот высокий нравственный критерий, хотя и необходимый для прогресса человечества, не открыл пути к победе над основными врагами рода людского: над грехом, болезнью и смертью.

Оставляя нравственную сторону вопроса о защите человека, Писание рассматривает его чисто духовный облик и обещает полное спасенье тому человеку, который станет понимать Бога правильно. Духовное понимание, иначе говоря, правильное мышленье, далеко выходит за пределы обычного, людского понятия о добре, о чем так ясно выразился Иисус, сказав (Матф. 5:20) "Ибо говорю вам, если праведность ваша не превзойдет праведности книжников и фарисеев, то вы не войдете в Царство Небесное." "Праведность книжников и фарисеев" можно сравнить с современными настроениями, которые считают, что достаточно с внешней стороны жить в согласии с установленными приличиями, чтобы выполнить весь свой долг. Праведность, о которой говорил Иисус, исходит не от человеческого разума, а от самого Разума божественного.

Христианская наука учит нас познавать этот Разум рассудительно и применять на деле наше понимание Бога во всех мелочах ежедневной жизни. В согласии с Писаниями, она заявляет нам, что человек духовен, что человек—образ и подобие Бога, идея, а не материя. И эта-же Наука заявляет нам, что смертный или телесный человек есть подделка подлинного человека.

Чем точнее мы отделяем духовного человека Божьего творения от его предполагаемой противуположности, тем лучше мы защищены от дурных так называемых законов материи или смертного разума. Когда мы живем в Духе, то разрушительные силы греха и болезни не могут нас коснуться. Когда подсудимый успешно доказывает свое alibi, то суд об'являет его невиновным. Тоже самое происходит и с нами. Заблужденье обвиняет нас, что мы живем в материи, думаем, чувствуем через материю. Однако, от этого нисколько не изменяется тот духовный факт, что человек живет всем своим существом в Боге. Христианская Наука научает нас пребывать в истине, научает нас мысленно не сбглашаться на какое бы то ни было пребывание вне истины. Приняв в этом отношении твердое решение, мы отвергаем всякую мысленную заразу, будь то страх, сомненне или другая слабость характера. Таким образом, мы даем доказательство, что мы "желаем лучше выйти из тела и водвориться у Господа" и устанавливаем нашу невиновность, получая обратно нашу свободу. Видеть насквозь низкие намерения зла и распознавать их нечестный характер значит перестать их бояться и взять над ними перевес.

Наша настоящая защита не заключается во внешних обстоятельствах, а в нашем мышлении; мы заручаемся этой защитой по мере того, как стараемся мыслить Божьими мыслями и быть подобными Христу. Никогда еще не было сказано безнадежному инвалиду более бодрящих слов утешения, как те, которые находятся на странице 376 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," где Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит нам, что "Жизнь есть Дух, и что есть больше жизни и безсмертия в одном хорошем побуждении, в одном поступке, нежели во всей крови, которая когда либо текла в смертных жилах, симулируя телесное чувство жизни." Все те, которые готовы отвернуться от материи и повернуться в сторону Духа, могут воспрянуть духом от этих слов,—и от сегодняшняго дня начать свое исцеленне. Они теперь могут начать молиться из чистых побуждений, могут становиться подобными Богу, бескорыстными, кроткими и готовыми учиться. Если они действительно смиренны и искренни в своих усилиях, то исцеление их уже началось.

Одну молодую женщину, жизнь которой была полна обещаний, неожиданно сразила тяжелая болезнь. Одна неделя за другой проходили в страданиях, силы все убывали, пока, наконец, не прошли три года, и всякая надежда на выздоровление исчезла в мрачном предвидении, что придется влачить существование неизлечимой больной. Но совершенно без ее ведома, для нее начал брезжить свет. Она стала терять веру в материю и ее методы. Вместо того, чтобы только и думать о том, как-бы вернуть свое здоровье, она стала пуще всего желать своего духовного изменения к лучшему. Ею составлен был небольшой список желательных качеств и так приспособлен, чтобы служить постоянным напоминанием. В списке этом значилось: "Безкорыстие, любовь, смирение и целомудрие." Обдумывая день за днем эти качества, она выявляла свое собственное, совершенное, неразрушимое "я" и овладевала им. Когда несколько месяцев спустя ей была преподнесена Христианская Наука, то она оказалась уже для нее подготовленной мысленно и готовой принять ее истины. Она выздоровела в течение трех месяцев.

Когда мы желаем иметь Божьи качества, и применяем их на практике, то они преображают нашу жизнь и исцеляют нас. Ложные и невежественные мысли производят болезни; божественно-разумные мысли исцеляют болезнь. Неизлечимых болезней—нет, и нет неисправимых грехов, и также нет никакой власти у поговорки: "слишком поздно." Не подвел ли всему этому мудрец краткий итог, когда он сказал: "Больше всего хранимого храни сердце твое; потому что из него источники жизни (Притча 4:23).

Последние сто страниц книги Science and Health содержат свидетельства людей, которые получили свое исцеление только благодаря искреннему изучению этой книги текста. Говоря словами св. Иоанна: "Желающий пусть берет воду жизни даром" (Откровение 22:17).

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Reverie at Twilight

DARK water flutters through these rocks
Like clouds of rainy bluebells blowing,
The sharp spray flings its coolness high,
And windy drifts of gulls are snowing
Like spindrift on the granite cliffs
Where sunset's yellow roses crumble
Into a gilded dust of light,
And tide-turned breakers leap and tumble.

This brief, bright hour at close of day,
When twilight from a purple quiver
Speeds long black arrows through the pines
Until their gloomy branches shiver,
In twinkling cadences of sudden verse,
Like small hoarfrost, has crystallized for me—
But I have found no lyric word to sing
For early starlight splashing on the sea.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Making Friends With "Gigger" Kipling

ONE of the first things to put into train on arriving alone at a school was the finding of a chum.

Chumming was rather a non-interchangeable affair. . . . Of course, the matter of chumming would depend on the tastes of the boys and the mutual similarity of outlooks and general agreement of ideas. Whether a boy preferred to talk about games or jackdaws or breaking bounds was a matter that decided friendship: a few like Gigger would talk about books, from the simple boys' stories to grown-ups' novels. One or two would discuss matters touched on in the dim mysterious regions of the mind where the more pretentious of the grown-ups disported themselves, or pretended they did.

Gigger's first signals for a craft of similar, or nearly similar, build were soon hung out. A mention of some author or some books not of the kind that catered for the tottering simplicities of tender youth was made and a response awaited. I remember the day, perhaps the second day after his arrival, when Gigger suddenly became aware that I shared his interest in this matter, or business, of letters and books. How his eyes brightened and his giglamps glittered! And thereupon without many words, our alliance was struck up.

To me, Gigger was quite a find. What an extraordinary specimen to get into one's net! I had dragged through two other schools (preparatory ones); but here was a sample of something different in kind and not merely in degree. What a luxury to find one who had something to tell, who roamed in the regions that were misty but interesting, and where there were exciting puzzles!

The few well-meaning boys that I had been mentor to could drop out and amuse and interest one another. This air was not for them to breathe. It was not nice to throw them off, but Gigger was too good to lose. Here was some one with something to give away instead of standing rather dumbly and slackly around and waiting to be entertained and amused. I felt properly fixed up with a chum like Gigger.

He was always interesting. Wherever one dug into him for information or to be diverted, there was something surely to reward the seeker—some strange way of looking at things, if nothing else. It was heartening, too, to see some one with a purpose other than that of merely dropping into a routine or profession, or the humdrum waiting for promotion that the army seemed to be: one who was going to adventure the slippery, treacherous roads of the arts.—From "Schooldays With Kipling," by G. C. BERESFORD. (New York: Putnam.)

Autumn Nectar

COME, kneel
beside this brook,
and quaff a golden drink—
or red, according to the trees
above.

I. S.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Kansas Faces Michigan State On the Gridiron

Big Six Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	PC
Kansas	2	0	0	20	9	1.000
Nebraska	2	1	0	2	7	1.000
Missouri	1	0	1	14	14	.500
Oklahoma	0	1	1	3	6	.000
Kansas State	0	0	1	7	14	.000
Iowa State	0	0	2	13	34	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 28—Football fans in the Big Six are watching Kansas this week as it steps outside of the league to attack Michigan State at Lansing, Mich. Kansas became the only unbeaten-untied aspirant for the crown when it defeated Oklahoma, 6 to 3. The Jayhawkers will stay on top without challenge until they meet the title defender, Nebraska, a week hence.

Nebraska's Cornhuskers likewise engage an intersectional rival this Saturday, receiving Indiana at Lincoln, Neb. Thus Kansas and Nebraska leave the title race this week to Missouri and Iowa State at Ames, and Kansas State and Oklahoma at Manhattan, Kan.

With his sophomores finally rounding into shape, as shown in last Saturday's victory, Coach Adrian Lindsey entertains higher hopes of maintaining the conference colors against Michigan State. The Spartans beat Missouri, 2 to 0, a week ago, and last Saturday downed Marquette 21 to 7, and the Jayhawkers are not forgetting the victory over Michigan scored by the Spartans early in the season. Clearly, Kansas needs everything it displayed against Oklahoma, and more.

Aerial Game Clicks

The Kansas aerial game began to click for the first time consistently against the Sooners. With the halfbacks Lyman Divens, Max Replogle, Eldreth Cadwalader and Don Ebling and the quarterback, Emil Wienecke, throwing the ball, the Jayhawkers picked up a great deal of yardage. Sophomore Ebling threw the 48-yard pass on which Dick Amerine, sophomore halfback, scored when only three seconds remained to play. As Amerine caught the pass, a third sophomore, Russell Chitwood, end, blocked out the one Oklahoma man in position to tackle, and Amerine cut across the field 25 yards to the goal. This score was the result of an 80-yard march in which rushes by Replogle sparkled. Replogle and Divens did some fine punting. The entire Kansas line, led by Sophomore Charles Warren, center, turned in a great performance in denying Oklahoma passage over the goal line.

Michigan State may be a real problem for these Kansas boys, especially if Jack Pingle, Spartan halfback, continues his touchdown marathon. He scored three against Marquette, the last one, with brilliant interference, on an 80-yard dash. Leslie Bruckner, substitute quarterback, is another whose skill must be reckoned with. He counted three consecutive afterpoints by placement kicks. At worst, Kansas doesn't expect to get swamped, 41 to 0, as it did last year by the Spartans.

In beating Missouri, 7 to 0, Nebraska thought it was surmounting its greatest obstacle to another crown; but the performance of Kansas against Oklahoma, an eleven which Nebraska could not score on, puts a different aspect on the race. The Cornhuskers must now take Indiana in stride and save up for the following week, and it looks as though the Hoosiers won't be taken so easily. An Indiana win would be a surprise, but no more of a shock than was Nebraska's victory over Minnesota.

Breaks Up Passes

Nebraska broke up Missouri's passes, and made its own aerial shots work for a brief period, and it may take a similar account to tell the story of the game with the versatile Hoosiers this Saturday. The Cornhuskers could do little through the Tiger forwards. Marvin Plock, halfback, scored the touchdown, catching a short pass while running at full speed and crossing the goal standing up. This climaxed a 53-yard drive in which another pass, Thurston Phelps, quarterback, to Jack Dodd, halfback, was good for 35 yards.

The plunging of Dodd, and his covering of Missouri passes, was an outstanding feature of the game. William Callihan, fullback, picked up a lot of yardage on power plays. The Cornhuskers will need the full force of their great forward wall against the Hoosiers. Those who stopped the Tigers were Paul Amen and Elmer Dohrmann, ends; Theodore Doyle and Fred Shirey, tackles; Robert Mehring and Adna Dobson, guards, and Charles Brock, center.

They'll have their hands full with the Hoosiers, who ran up a score of 27 to 0 over Cincinnati last week, chiefly by the use of reserves. They must watch especially the pass-throwing of Frank Filchock, quarterback, and G. L. Fowler, halfback, and the all-around brilliant play of Corby Davis, veteran fullback. Davis made two touchdowns against Cincinnati. The substitutes, Don Heistand, fullback, and Dale Tanner, halfback, who made touchdowns also will come in for their share of attention. Last year Nebraska defeated Indiana, 13 to 9, the recollection of which gives the Cornhuskers no cause for relaxation.

Missouri expects a favorable decision over Iowa State, especially in view of the latter's defeat, 30 to 0, by Drake last Saturday. The Tigers got some satisfaction from making seven first downs to Nebraska's five, and gaining 117 yards from rushing to Nebraska's 124. Huston Betty, star center, played a great game, while he was in, leading his line mates in several stout stands in the shadow of the goal. If Leo Ewing, halfback, has better fortune with his pass throwing against Ames, the Tigers should do some scoring. Last year Missouri beat Iowa State, 10 to 0.

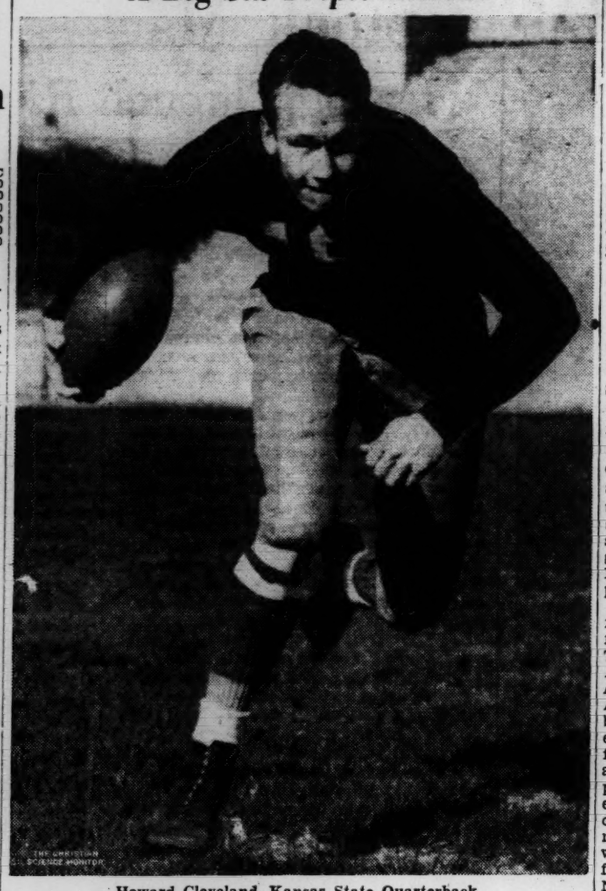
Keyed to High Pitch

It seemed as though Iowa State went up against a team keyed to the high pitch of the season at Des Moines. Against the fine blocking, sure tackling and versatile ball carrying of the Drake Bulldogs, the Cyclones could do nothing. The Ames line could not hold, despite the splendid work of the star guards, Clarence Dee and Edward Bock. Hugh Vickerstaff, quarterback, forced to carry the brunt of the attack in passing and running, in the absence of Everett Kischer, star forward passer and ball carrier, did not have enough help.

Oklahoma hopes to get its leading ground gainers, Jack Baer and Woody Huddleston into the game against Kansas State. They were sadly missed last week. The great Sooner line, especially the end, Pete Smith and Roland Young, upheld its reputation; but the offensive on the whole lacked strength when most needed. It is hoped the toe of Raphael Boudreau, halfback, won't be left to do all the scoring against the KSAC Wildcats. He made the field goal last week, booting it from placement on the 20-yard line. Oklahome and Kansas State last year played a 6-to-6 tie.

Kansas State got into high gear against Creighton, winning 15 to 7, and may keep going this Saturday on the same level. Howard Cleveland, triple-threat quarterback, and Robert Briggs, fullback, scored the touchdowns, with Anthony Kreuger, tackle, scoring one afterpoint. Two points were made on a Creighton safety. Elmer Hackney, fullback, teamed well with Cleveland in ball carrying and blocking. Junior Speer, halfback, broke up a gambling Bluejay aerial effort. He intercepted a pass from behind their goal, and returned it to the one-yard line, from where Briggs plunged over on the next play.

A Big Six Triple Threat



Howard Cleveland, Kansas State Quarterback

Big Six Conference

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-State Teach.	12	46-Freshmen	0
0-Northwestern	33	6-Colorado	14
7-Nebraska	20	14-Kansas State	7
6-Kansas	14	0-Mich. State	2
0-Drake	30	0-Nebraska	7
27	109	66	30
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col.	21
6-Rice	0	7-Missouri	14
7-Texas	7	13-Marquette	0
0-Nebraska	0	15-Creighton	7
3-Kansas	6		
23	32	42	42
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
25-Washburn	2	14-Minnesota	9
7-Wichita	18	20-Iowa State	7
14-Iowa State	6	0-Oklahoma	0
6-Oklahoma	3	7-Missouri	0
52	29	41	16

Americans Beat Rivals

CALGARY, Alberta, Oct. 28 (AP)—The New York Americans backed up a sterling performance by Goalie Earl Robertson last night to defeat their intra-city rivals, the Rangers, 6—2, and even the western Canada exhibition series of the two National Hockey League clubs at a victory each and a tie.

Baylor and Rice Lead Southwest Football Race

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	P'nts For	Agst	P.C.
Baylor	2	0	0	33	14	1.000
Rice	1	0	0	14	7	1.000
Arkansas	2	1	1	58	37	.625
Tex. Christian	0	2	0	14	14	.500
Texas A. & M.	0	1	1	7	20	.250
So. Methodist	0	0	1	0	13	.000
Texas	0	0	2	17	35	.000

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 28—Baylor University's Golden Bears continued their startling drive for the 1937 Southwest Conference football crown last week, eliminating the second major obstacle in their path, Texas A. & M. College, to bring their string of consecutive victories for the season to five. Showing more power than ever, the Bruins featuring the accurate passing of Billy Patterson '39 overwhelmed the Texas Aggies, 13 to 0, virtually to destroy the Farmers' chances of winning the pennant.

It was the first defeat of the year for Texas A. & M., a preseason favorite, although two weeks ago Texas Christian University held the Aggies to a 7-to-7 deadlock. The Aggies, along with the University of Arkansas and Texas Christian, have been considered the major contenders for the crown. Baylor has defeated Texas A. & M. and Arkansas, and only the Christians remain in its path, discounting the three other elevens in the Conference. This week on their home field the Bruins will meet Texas Christian. The Bears will catch the Horned Frogs a few days after a train journey from New York City, where last week they lost a close game to Fordham, 7 to 6. Texas Christian thus far this season has been defeated twice and tied the same number of times.

Accurate Passing

The Bruins' victory over the Aggies was solely the result of accurate passing. Twice Patterson fired touchdown passes, one to each of the two regular ends, Samuel Boyd '38 and Frank Huessner '39. In all, Baylor completed only seven of the 21 passes tossed, but two of them were sufficient to drub the Farmers. Statistics show that the Aggies held a slight advantage over the Bears in everything except score. The Cadets piled up 10 first downs to Baylor's 5, gained 66 yards from rushes as compared with 69 for Baylor and completed 10 out of 24 passes. Baylor scored within the first five minutes of play and then added another touchdown in the second quarter, on a 25-yard pass.

The Rice Owls, held scoreless in three games by opponents, finally broke into the scoring column by counting twice against the University of Texas Longhorns to win 14 to 7. The defeat was the second Conference loss for the Longhorns and definitely placed them out of the running for the crown. It was the first Conference game for the Owls.

The Owls showed their strength by twice counting at crucial times. The Longhorns got away to an early lead, scoring in the second quarter on a pass from Hugh Wolfe '38 to B. F. Bryan '40. Rice tied the score, however, before halftime, scoring after making a long march down the field. The teams battled on par until a few minutes before the end of the game when the Owls plunged deep in Texas territory. The winning marker was scored on a pass from Ernest Lain '40 to Frank Steen '38, end. Steen scooped the ball off the grass in the end zone to bring the Owls a victory.

Arkansas Is Third

The University of Arkansas pulled up into undisputed possession of third place in the race by smearing Southern Methodist, 13 to 0. It was the second Conference victory for the Razorbacks, against a loss and a tie. The Porkers had little trouble with the Mustangs who were dazzled with the brilliant aerial attack. Both touchdowns were the result of passes, the first counter being made on an 11-yard toss and the second marker the result of an aerial thrust that placed the ball on the one-yard line.

Southwest stadiums continue to be packed, and college business managers already predict a banner box office year. Nearly 75,000 fans watched the four games in which Southwest teams participated. The largest crowd in the Southwest last week was at Austin to see the Rice-Texas game. Approximately 27,000 watched the contest. At College Station where Baylor and Texas A. & M. played, 17,000 saw the game. In Fort Smith, Ark., the site of the Arkansas-Southern Methodist game, 9500 were present. The Texas Christian-Fordham game at New York City drew approximately 30,000.

This week another full set of Conference games will be seen in the Southwest. In addition to the important Texas Christian-Baylor game at Waco, Texas A. & M. will battle Arkansas in a tilt that may determine which of the two teams will occupy second place at the end of the season. Texas engages Southern Methodist at Dallas. The Rice Owls skip a week end before playing their second Conference game. This week end the Institute team will meet Alabama Polytechnic Institute in an intersectional contest at Houston.

Title Run in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Don Lash, the Indiana speed boy who won the national cross-country championship over the Branch Brook Park course here last year, will get a chance to repeat over the same layout. The Good Counsel Holy Name Society again has been awarded the event, to be held Nov. 28. It is the first time the title run has been contested twice in the same city.

Aces and Indians in Tie

QUEBEC, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Quebec Aces, champions of the Amateur Quebec Senior Hockey League, held the Springfield (Mass.) Indians of the International American Hockey League to a 3-3 tie last night in an exhibition game. The Aces, one of the most formidable amateur outfits in Canada, held the Indians scoreless for two periods before the United States team was able to get the upper hand in the final period when they evened the score. There was no overtime play.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York's Horse Show

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The horses are coming to town. Right on the heels of their successors, the automobiles, which have been busy exhibiting themselves since yesterday, and will continue until next Wednesday, the fifty-second National Horse Show of the National Horse Show Association, will bring its 2000 entries to Madison Square Garden next Wednesday. This year the show has been extended to eight evenings and seven matinees to accommodate the 118 events which forced midnight sessions for the past few years.

Hunters, harness horses, driven under various equipments, and saddle horses, in addition to the swarm of military and privately owned jumpers, have already engaged every nook and corner into which a stall can be placed, in the big basement of the Garden, and many famous stables have also overflowed into every neighboring quarter for their steeds. From Holland, Belgium and Irish Free State they have come; while every section of the United States and Canada, with the lone exception of California, will be represented by the pick of its stables.

The hunters will be topped by Big John, from the Mentor (Ohio) stables of Mrs. Howard Hanna Jr., which created a sensation two years ago, by sweeping through every class from novice to champion. His recent appearances indicate that he is ready once more to land at the head of the classes. At the Piping Rock hunter show last summer he won the Grand championship; but he will have plenty of opposition, as Chatter Chat, from Willoughby, Ohio, owned by Mrs. Ellsworth Augustus, last year's winner, and second at Piping Rock, is another entrant, as well as a trio from the stables at Manhasset of Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Spring Hope, Bon Diable, and Spring Leggins—Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim's Firenze Red Tape, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Quinn's Prince Charming II.

Two Women Chief Rivals

Two women are expected to fight out the leading events in the harness classes, Mrs. Loula Long Combs, with Captivation, which won in 1934, and Invasion, which came first and second at Louisville, in the classes at the Kentucky state fair this past summer, from Kansas City, Mo., encountering Judy King, of Atlanta, Ga., whose Knight Bachelor has been the winner for the past two years, and who will also utilize Killearn Magi, another star performer of many shows. Miss Combs will also show Admiration, Adulation, Discretion and Indiscretion, all her horses being named with ion at the end.

King of the Plain, which has been the outstanding harness pony for many years, has not been entered by Frances M. Dodge, but will be represented by his daughter, Highland Cora, owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dick of Gurnee, Ill., who had the distinction of defeating her father at St. Louis this month. Other prominent exhibitions in the harness classes are those veteran exhibitors, Killearn Farm, of Alfred B. Maclay at Milbrook, N. Y.; Cassilis Farm, owned by Mrs. J. Macy Willetts, from New Marlboro, Mass., and Glenholme Farm, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Washington, Conn.

Donates New Trophy

Miss King, in addition to her personal competition, has donated a new trophy, to take the place of the historic Seaton Pippin Challenge Cup, which her mare, La La Success permanently retired last year. This also must be won three times by the same exhibitor. In accordance with horse show custom, this will be offered in an event in which she has no entries, a class for best single harness pony in the show, over 12.2 hands to 13.2 hands.

Probably the most brilliant class for harness horses in the show is the appointment class for horses hitched to a phaeton, and driven by women. Reports from the Garden say that never since the palmy days of the nineties, when these distinctly women's equipages were regular sights on Fifth Avenue, have there been so many entries as this year. Mrs. Combs, Miss King, Frances Dodge, from Rochester, Mich.; Mrs. Donald C. Page, Far Hills, N. J.; Mrs. Louis L. Kaiser of Red Bank, N. J., and Mrs. Webster Knight of Warwick, R. I., daughter of former Vice-President Charles Curtis, are all listed to drive. As appointments count, the dress of the drivers constitutes an integral part of the decision, insuring the latest effects in costume.

In the saddle horse division, Moreland's Maid, owned by Mrs. Victor Weil of Elberon, N. J., and ridden by her trainer Frank Connors, is at present regarded as outstanding, but with the Minton Hickory Stables sending on their best horses from Kentucky, as well as the pick of the stables of Mrs. Reed A. Albee, of Larchmont, N. Y.; Mary Fisher, of Detroit, and Betty Jane Ferguson, of Huntington, L. I., it is by no means a foregone conclusion.

Children Have Event

As always at National shows, the part of the children is important. For them, the final decision in the Good Hands, juvenile riding championship, which has grown to such proportions that 80 entries have been received, means much. Due to the large number of entries, eliminations will have to be held on Saturday morning, reducing the survivors to 20 for the final judging on that afternoon. A new specification recently added by the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the organizer of the event, provides for a figure eight, though allowing a halt before changing leads, in addition to the walk, trot and canter. Right and left diagonal may also be required by the judge. There is also a jumping class for juveniles, for a trophy donated by Alfred B. Maclay.

Five international army teams will take part this year, including besides the United States team from the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, teams from Canada, Irish Free State, Holland and Belgium. The first three are already here, and the last two are expected to arrive today. There will also be teams for the jumping events from the New York Police Department, utilizing the horses which are actually on duty on the mounted forces, and from the Sixty-First Cavalry Division of New York, in addition to many other uniformed units.

Minimum Speed Rate Is Voted By A. P. B. A. Group

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The gold cup committee of the American Power Boat Association voted last night to place a minimum speed requirement of 65 miles per hour on all entries for the annual motorboat classic.

Meeting in advance of the A. P. B. A., the committee for the first time decided that all boats entered in the gold cup speed classic must, in future, give evidence of being able to travel at that speed over a measured mile.

The proposal for the minimum speed came from Bill Horn, Detroit gold cup racer, who suggested that the limit be 70 miles, but the committee cut it to 65 and passed the proposal.

The committee also voted to continue "indefinitely" the rule adopted for this year's race permitting one driver instead of two in gold cup boats, provided that such boats carry, in addition, 154 pounds of "dead weight." A rule eliminating bulkheads fore and aft of the engines in gold cup boats also was voted in.

The Detroit Yacht Club applied for sanction to hold the 1938 gold cup races as the feature of a three-day regatta next Sept. 3-5.

George Sutton, retiring president of the A. P. B. A., read to the committee a letter from Count Theo Rossi of Italy, who competed in this year's gold cup race. Addressed to "Gold Cup Owners," it advises them that Count Rossi would return to compete for the prize again next year, and proposed a "world championship" for 12-liter boats to be held in Italy next June.

Canada Selects Women Athletes For Empire Meet

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (CP)—Irene Wall, national secretary of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, has announced the selection of girl athletes to represent Canada at the British Empire Games in Australia next summer. The list has been forwarded for final approval to M. M. Robinson of Burlington, Ont., secretary of the British Empire Games selection committee.

The seven-girl team will include Robina Higgins, Winnipeg field-event star; Jeanette Dolson, Toronto; Barbara Howard, Vancouver; Aileen Meagher, Halifax, Isobel Bleasdell, Montreal, all sprinters; Evelyn Goshawk, Winnipeg broad jumper and sprinter, and Yvonne Dingley, Vancouver hurdler, broad and high jumper.

Miss Wall stated the W. A. A. F. C. had petitioned the games committee to have Roxy Atkins, Toronto hurdler and sprinter, included on the regular team if sufficient funds were available.

Miss Atkins has been placed on the reserve list along with Isabelle Miller, high and broad jumper, Hamilton; Thelma Norris, broad jumper and sprinter from Calgary, and Violet Montgomery, Winnipeg sprinter.

Marcel Camp Leads In Billiard Play

World's Pocket Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	PC
Marcel Camp, Detroit	2	0	1.000
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	1	0	1.000
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	1	1	.500
Charles Seaback, Lawrence, Mass.	1	1	.500
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	1	.500
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	1	1	.500
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	1	1	.500
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	0	1	.000
George Kelly, Philadelphia	0	2	.000

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Marcel Camp, stocky Detroit billiard star, led the competition for the world's pocket billiard championship today with two victories and no defeats. Two others entered today's play still undefeated but with only one victory each.

Camp vanquished George Kelly of Philadelphia in a 32-inning struggle last night, 125-75, for his second victory of the tournament. Andrew Ponzi, former world's champion from Philadelphia, set up a new high run of 67 in defeating Charles Seaback of Lawrence, Mass., 102, in 21 innings in the second match last night.

Irving Crane, youthful Livonia (N. Y.) player, defeated Benny Allen of Kansas City, 125-82, in seven innings while Joe Diehl conquered Erwin Rudolph, 125 to 59, in 14 innings in other matches yesterday.

Rocky Mountain Conference Scores

Colorado Mines		Western State	
0-Denver	12	7-Colo. College	3
7-Colo. State	0	26-Colo. Mines	0
0-West. State	26	7-Greeley St.	0
6-Colorado C.	13		
13	51	40	3
Utah		**Brigham Young**	
19-Montana St.	7	7-Greeley St.	0
14-Brig. Young.	0	0-Utah U.	14
7-Idaho U.	9	34-Calif. Aggies	0
7-Greeley S. N.	6	0-Colorado	14
7-Denver	13	10-Portland	13
54	35	61	41
Denver		**Wyoming**	
12-Colo. Mines	0	20-Ft. Warren	0
12-New Mexico U.	0	7-Nevada U.	9
22-Colo. State	0	6-Colo. College	9
4-Colorado C.	7	7-Colorado St.	0
13-Utah	7	7-Utah St.	34
63	14	47	52
Utah State		**Colorado College**	
6-Montana State	6	3-West. State	7
0-Colorado U.	33	9-Wyoming	6
0-Idaho	0	7-Denver	4
34-Wyoming	7	13-Colorado M.	6
40	46	32	23
Colorado State		**Colorado**	
0-Colo. Mines	7	14-Missouri U.	6
0-Denver	22	33-Utah State	0
0-Wyoming	7	14-Brig Young	0
0-Colorado	47	47-Colorado St.	0
0	83	108	6
Greeley State		**Montana State**	
0-Brig. Y'ng. U.	7	7-Utah U.	19
33-Montana St.	26	6-Utah State	6
6-Utah	7	26-Greeley St.	33
0-Western St.	7	25-Idaho(SB)	7
39	47	64	65

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Lions scored seventh straight pro football shutout, defeating Cincinnati 38-0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Many Titles to Defend

To anyone who has been following intercollegiate rowing during the past few years it is not necessary to call attention to the record which the University of Washington has built up under the coaching of Al Ulbrickson; but for the benefit of those who have not paid much of any attention to that most venerable of intercollegiate sports activities, it might be well to say that the Huskies have won so many championship titles during that time that Seattle may well be given the title of the intercollegiate rowing capital of the United States. In 1936, following the holding of the rowing regatta at the Olympic Games, Washington had in her showcase, unless I am mistaken, no less than five of the leading rowing trophies of the world. Among the titles which the varsity eight won that year were: Pacific Coast Conference champions; Intercollegiate Rowing Association champions; United States champions, and Olympic champions, and it is my personal opinion that the only reason they did not have more was that they didn't try for any more.

Wide World
Don Hume

Preparing for Defense

It is therefore timely and interesting to note that the 1938 edition of the Washington varsity eight which is going to be called upon to defend the Pacific Coast and I. R. A. championship titles started this year's campaign on Monday. As there are no Olympic Games this year, the crew will not be called upon to defend its world title. The national championship, which it won in 1936 because it was the qualifying trial for the Olympic Games, will not be sought again until and if it becomes an Olympic trial. The Huskies did not defend the title last year for that reason. But there will be plenty of competition for the Washington varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights if they are to add to their brilliant records. At the present time the varsity has won the Pacific coast championship five successive times, the I. R. A. title two successive times; the junior varsity has won the P. C. C. and I. R. A. championship titles three successive years, and the freshmen have four successive I. R. A. and eight successive P. C. C. titles to defend. If anyone can produce a better rowing record than that, I would appreciate hearing from him very much.

"Beat Washington"

With such a record as that for a background it is no wonder that "Beat Washington" has become the slogan among the rest of those big colleges which go in for rowing as a major sport. California is Washington's only serious rival on the coast; but when it comes to the I. R. A. titles, it is another thing. There the Huskies must face Navy, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and possibly Wisconsin and Pennsylvania in addition to California and this is no easy field to face. Of the varsity eight of 1937 which not only won the I. R. A. title, but created a new record for the four-mile course; Coach Ulbrickson has three oarsmen and the coxswain, and one of these oarsmen is his fine stroke, Don Hume. In addition he has six of the oarsmen who rowed in the junior varsity and all of the victorious freshman crew. It will be, therefore, one thing for rival crews to say "Beat Washington" and another thing to do it.

Another Vacancy Filled

The appointment of Casey Stengel as manager of the Boston Bees fills another of those major-league managerial vacancies which have been furnishing much talk for the members of the Hot Stove League. This leaves the St. Louis Browns as the only one of the 16 clubs which is looking for a new leader. I cannot recall when a manager has been hired under such dramatic and strange circumstances as was the case with Stengel. Agreeing to manage a team by telephone conversation between Boston and Omaha, Texas, a distance of some 3000 miles, and without any mention of salary or length of time must certainly be some sort of a record. That President Quinn and Manager-Elect Stengel are friends and have had considerable dealings with each other in the past were no doubt strong factors in making such a deal possible. The new manager may be sure that he will be given a fine welcome by the fans of Boston. He has a real job ahead of him in face of the record made by his predecessor.

Tony Lazzeri Signs With Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, for 12 years star second baseman for the New York Yankees, was signed today by Owner Phil K. Wrigley of the Chicago Cubs as player and coach for 1938.

The deal was closed at a one-hour conference with Wrigley. Lazzeri came from his home in San Francisco for the meeting.

Lazzeri, who became the Yanks' regular second baseman in 1926, has played in six world series.

Wrigley arranged with the Yankee management for the second sacker's release after the last world series, saying he felt an ambitious player of the Lazzeri type could be fitted into the Cub organization. Earlier Wrigley made it clear Charlie Grimm would continue as the Cub pilot.

Lazzeri broke into organized baseball in 1922 with Salt Lake of the Pacific Coast League, later moving to Peoria of the Three Eye League and Lincoln of the Western. After two more seasons with Salt Lake he went to the Yanks in a deal for cash and players.

His best batting mark in the American League was .354 in 1929. He hit .309 in 1927, .303 in 1930 and .300 in 1932.

Lazzeri was a Yankee star of the last world series, in which he collected one homer and fielded spectacularly as the key man of the infield.

Terms of the one-year contract were not disclosed, but Lazzeri appeared highly pleased.

"This is just what I wanted," he said. "I will be ready to play any time the Cubs need me, and I want to learn all about this coaching business.

Wrigley reiterated that Grimm is and will be the club's manager until he finds a good reason for making a change. He also said the Lazzeri deal was started with Grimm's heartiest approval.

Goodman in Mexican Tourney

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 28 (AP)—U. S. amateur champion Johnny Goodman and several other invading United States shotmakers arrived here yesterday for the 12th annual Mexican national amateur golf tournament, starting Saturday. Despite an all-day rain, Goodman and his fellow invaders immediately sloshed around the chapultepec and country club courses for practice rounds in preparation for the four-day tournament.

Bruins Amateurs Tied

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Boston Bruins all-star amateurs played the Hershey Bears of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League to a 3-3 tie last night. Dewar and Conacher each scored for the Bruins in the first period. Jo-Jo Grabowski gave the home team its first tally in the second period but Sutherland of the All-Stars made the count three to one in the same period. Joe Catlin and Frost of the Bears evened the score in the third period. The five-minute overtime session was scoreless.

Canadiens Sign Amateur

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League today signed Tony Demers, an amateur rightwinger from Chambly, Que., and immediately farmed him out to the New Haven Eagles of the International-American League. The Canadiens also farmed Goalie Paul Gauthier, with Minneapolis last year, to New Haven.

Tigers to Renew Grid Relations With Lions

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Princeton and Columbia will renew their old football rivalry year after next, after a lapse of six years, the 1939 Princeton schedule showed last night.

The schedule, made public by Graduate Manager of Athletics Asa S. Bushnell, also lists renewals of old-time rivalries with Brown and Williams. The complete list follows:

Oct. 7, Williams; 14, Cornell; 21, at Columbia; 28, Brown.

Nov. 4, Harvard; 11, Dartmouth; 18, at Yale; 25, Navy.

Yale Elects Anderson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Raymond G. Anderson of Naugatuck, Conn., has been elected captain of the Yale freshman football team by his teammates. Anderson, quarterback on the team, is 19 and prepared at Phillips Andover Academy.

College Soccer

At West Point, N. Y.: Williams 3, Army 2.

At New Haven: Yale 0, Brown 0 (overtime).

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread Fried Chicken New England Clam Chowder Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

TROOMS
COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave.
Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte Closed Sundays

Shay's Restaurant
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Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking No Liquor Served

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons 40c to 85c
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1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

ROSETTA GORDON
359 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Mac Leod's
Better than good Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., near Delaware

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43d Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room
Air Cooled and Conditioned
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

SUSAN PALMER'S
OYSTER BAR (Downstairs)
4 WEST 49TH ST. in Rockefeller Center Section
Our Customers Say:
"The Best Oyster Stew in N. Y."
Refined Service—Cuisine of Highest Order

Maison A. De Winter
36 W 48th St., nr Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c, 85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
(Sundays included)

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Traymore
LINCOLN ROAD AT OCEAN AVE.
DINNERS 65c and 85c
Daily 5-9 P. M. Sundays 12-9 P. M.
Next to Brighton Line Prospect Park Sta.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria
Delicious Food, Reasonable Prices
Open Sundays 12 to 2
80 HAWLEY ST., COR. EXCHANGE ST.

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Oct. 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

BOSTON
SHUBERT | LAST 2 WKS. | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
with
JOAN BENNETT
IN PERSON
Pop. Mat. Wed. 55c to $1.65 tax inc.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Paul Muni—Luise Rainer
"THE GOOD EARTH"
2:15 5:30 8:40
"Servant of the People"

NEW YORK, N. Y.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CI. 6-5100
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day

Business and Industry

Reserve Board Takes Cognizance of Slump in Stock Market

Commerce and Finance

Import Balance Of U. S. Trade Is Cut in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of September the trend in recent months of increasing exports and decreasing imports continued, according to Secretary Roper of the Department of Commerce. The result is that exports in September were $19,000,000 greater than in August of this year, and $76,000,000 more than in September of 1936.

On the other hand, general imports were $12,000,000 less in September than in August, and only $18,000,000 more than for September a year ago. A more detailed survey, Mr Roper said, will be issued at the end of the week.

The statement, made public at his weekly press conference Wednesday, said:

"Total exports, including re-exports for September (valued at $296,729,000), exceeded general imports (valued at $233,361,000) by $63,000,000. Thus the net balance of merchandise imports for the year to date has been cut from $144,000,000 in the seven months ended with July and $112,000,000 in the eight months ended with August to $49,000,000 in the period through September.

"Larger exports of indelible agricultural products (chiefly unmanufactured cotton and tobacco) more than offset declines in semi-manufactured and finished manufactured products (mainly scrap iron and steel, and automobiles and parts) and trus accounted for the increase from $274,000,000 in August to $294,000,000 in September in the value of domestic exports.

"The decline in the value of imports for consumption resulted from the smaller imports of agricultural products (principally sugar, corn, vegetable oils and wool). Declines in the value of some of our non-agricultural imports such as iron and steel and copper about offset semi-manufactured and finished manufactured imports such as newsprint and burlaps."

Profits for Steel Trade in Full Year Seen Well Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Iron and Steel industry should hold full year profits substantially above 1936 levels in spite of lower earnings expected for the fourth quarter, according to Poor's Stock Reports. The improvement registered was too large during the first nine months to be offset by the expected fourth quarter slump.

"Substantial reduction of unfilled orders and marked hesitancy on the part of consumers in placing new business should result in steel ingot production for the final quarter at a level considerably below the 78 per cent average registered during the last three months of 1936," states the report. "Furthermore, this slump is likely to extend into next year.

"Recession from the high volume registered earlier this year is expected to be more pronounced in the heavy steels, as compared with the light steel field. Whereas deliveries to the automobile industry which take about one-fifth of total steel output, should approximate the figures obtained last year, substantial declines are indicated in shipments of steel to customers dependent upon construction activity and railroad equipment purchases."

Retail Advertising Continues Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Retail advertising placed in newspapers during the week ended Oct. 16 was 4.3 per cent greater than in the corresponding week of last year, according to Advertising Age, national publication.

For 80 major cities 25,492,693 lines were placed, compared with 24,446,725 lines for the corresponding week of last year, a gain of 1,045,968 lines. For the first 42 weeks of this year, through the reported period, retail advertising volume for the measured cities totals 821,704,909 lines against 785,903,165 lines for the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 35,801,744 lines or 4.6 per cent over 1936 and 10.6 per cent over 1936.

Blaw-Knox to Consolidate

NEW YORK (AP)—All domestic subsidiaries of Blaw-Knox Company will be consolidated into one corporate unit, effective Nov. 1, the company announced and will be thereafter known as divisions of the company. Units affected include Pittsburgh Rolls Corp., Lewis Foundry & Machine Company, Union Steel Casting Company, and National Alloy Steel Company.

A Mutual Savings Bank

Serving Those Who Save Since 1868

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Southwest Corner of State and Pearl Streets

ALBANY, N. Y.

Short-Selling Has Its Technicalities

By the Associated Press

Washington

Short-selling, on which the Federal Reserve Board has imposed new margin requirements, is selling in anticipation of a drop in securities values.

If a stock is selling for $50, for instance, a trader may sell some shares at that price in the expectation the price will drop before the contracted date of delivery. In brokerage practice, he need not have the stock in his possession at the time of the sale.

If the stock fell to $40 before he had to deliver it, he could buy at that price and make a $10 a share profit.

If, on the other hand, the stock went up to $60, he would lose $10 a share.

Advancing Wheat Prices Seen With Expanding Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Expanding wheat exports from the United States and resultant higher prices for the staple to growers are in prospect for the next several months, says the Brookmire Corporation, analysts. World supplies continue short while the world's needs rise, adds the report.

Chiefly because of a bumper crop in the United States, world production may be somewhat above average size. A 261,000,000-bushel rise in the United States crop practically accounts for this increase in world production, as decreases in the prospective crop of Canada, the Argentine and Australia almost entirely offset increases in other foreign countries. However, due to the reduction in the stocks of wheat carried into the new year, the total supply will probably be only 2 per cent larger than last season's supply, which was the lowest in 10 years.

As consuming nations will probably be forced to depend on the United States for about 20 per cent of their import requirements, importing nations will enter the world markets to fill their wheat needs, thus increasing exports of American wheat, with consequent higher prices.

Department Store Sales Pace Gains; Good Outlook Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Renewed public buying swung sales in the country's department stores back into good pace during the first half of October, after a less active period, says the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Member stores in 35 cities report that dollar sales during the first 15 days of October registered a gain of approximately 8 per cent, thus stepping ahead of the 6 per cent increase reported by the Federal Reserve for September and reaching close to the 9 per cent average gain in sales for the first nine months of the year.

The association found considerable variation between different sections of the country, and often in the sales showings made by individual stores in the same localities. Generally, the tone of buying was steady, however, and gave promise of surpassing the early October advance in the latter period of the month, with the way opened for a bustling holiday trade in the weeks following.

Barnsdall Official Denies Oil Pact

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Julius Evans, assistant sales manager of the Barnsdall Refining Corporation, testified in Federal Court that his company purchased gasoline surpluses of small refineries in the mid-continent oil field in 1935 and 1936, but only as much as it needed.

The Government alleges that 23 oil companies, on trial here charged with conspiracy to raise and fix mid-western gasoline prices, paid artificially high prices for independent refiners' output as part of such conspiracy.

Mr. Evans, whose office is in Tulsa, Okla., said purchases from small refineries by his company were "not at all unusual."

Just before Mr. Evans took the stand, government prosecutors sought to show by a series of Skelly Oil Company inter-office letters that major companies purchased, in this program, gasoline for which they had no need.

Northwestern Mutual Assets Up 5.2 P. C.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reports its total insurance in force as of Sept. 30 was $3,837,737,489. This sum was written on 1,024,653 policies.

The total represented a net increase of $80,052,923 and 2,331 policies over the preceding year.

M. J. Cleary, president, reports the company's total income for the first nine months of the year was $151,628,809, or $46,116,908 more than disbursements.

The company's assets Sept. 30 amounted to $1,175,365,597, a gain of $58,565,743, or 5.2 per cent over a year ago.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., for the quarter ended Sept. 30, reported net income of $3,145,607 equal to 82 cents a common share, against $2,912,383 or 76 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

Stock Margin Is Cut and Curb Put On Short Selling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, apparently seeking to stem the tide of stock market selling, has issued regulations which in effect will make it easier to buy securities than to sell them.

The new rules, effective Monday, will cut from 55 to 40 per cent the amount of cash which traders must put up for the purchase of stocks and will require a 50 per cent margin on short sales.

This readjustment of credit controls over the market is expected by Washington officials to encourage buying and erect a barrier against short selling.

In practice, the buyer of a $100 share of stock will have to put up only $40 in cash. If he wants to sell the same security short, he will have to hand over $50 in cash.

The new requirement on short selling is the first ever imposed by the board. The only rule heretofore has been one by the stock exchange requiring a 10-point margin.

Street Reaction Favorable

The board regulation was drafted in co-operation with the Securities Commission after Reserve System legal experts reported it would not transcend authority granted under the Federal Reserve law.

Initial reaction in Wall Street was uniformly favorable to the cut in margins on the buying side, but the requirements on short sales came as a surprise to some traders.

The consensus appeared to be that the Reserve Board's dual action would do much to restore confidence in a market where $25,000,000,000 in securities values have been washed away recently under heavy waves of selling.

Until the board acted last night, financial and business demands for easing margin requirements on the buying side had been growing steadily more insistent.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and others had argued that the 55 per cent margin requirement tended to make a "thin" market—one in which professional traders trimmed their sails and let securities prices spin erratically up and down.

To Give Survey Findings

Both Washington and Wall Street have tried recently to measure the extent to which short selling has sliced down securities values.

The New York Stock Exchange has made a survey of short sales and is expected to make public its findings soon. A similar study has been made informally by the Securities Commission.

Prior to imposition of the 55 per cent buying margin early in 1936, the board had flexible requirements which shifted automatically up and down with ascending and descending markets.

Although there was no indication of a return to this system, some informed persons predicted the Reserve Board would act oftener hereafter to keep margins more closely hitched to market trends.

In connection with the lowering of the buying margin for securities traders, the board also whittled the margin which securities brokers and dealers must put up with banks from which they borrow on securities. This margin was cut from 40 to 25 per cent.

The new margin requirements on short sales will apply only to sales from Nov. 1 on. Authorities said that persons who have sold short prior to Nov. 1 will not be required to post additional margin on those sales.

Allis-Chalmers' Net Equals $1.49 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, maker of industrial and farm machinery, for the September quarter, reports net profit of $2,644,588, before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.49 a common share. This compares with net profit of $2,636,850, or $1.49 a share, in the preceding quarter and $1,492,212, or 96 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

For the first nine months, net profit was $6,786,336, or $3.83 a common share, compared with $3,580,813, or $2.30 a share in the like 1936 period.

Air Reduction Net Equals 77c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Air Reduction Company reports net income for the third quarter, after charges but before federal surtax, at $1,990,995, equal to 77 cents a share of capital stock, compared with $1,939,985 or 76 cents a share in the comparable 1936 period.

In the second quarter of 1937 net income was placed at $2,289,498, or 90 cents a share. The company, second largest manufacturer of oxy-acetylene gases, has plants and distributing facilities throughout the country.

Zinc Producers Lower Price to 5¾ cts. a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Zinc producers have lowered the price of zinc ¼-cent a pound to 5¾ cents at East St. Louis. This is the first change since Oct. 15 when the price was reduced from 6¼ cents to 6.

After selling at 11.28 cents a pound, export copper prices declined to 10.83 cents c. i. f. the European base ports. The volume of business was reported small.

Zonite Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Zonite Products Corp., manufacturer of drug products with principal plants in New Jersey, reported net profit for the 9 months ended September 30 of $149,661 after charges, equal to 18 cents a common share compared with $80,749 or 10 cents a share in the like 1936 period.

Record Production Of Copper in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's copper production set an all-time monthly record in August, advancing almost 9,000,000 pounds over that of August, 1936, while nickel production rose more than 8,000,000 pounds in the same comparison but set no record.

August copper production was 44,583,629 pounds compared with 41,710,830 in July and 35,438,299 in August, 1936. Production for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was 329,899,425 pounds, an advance of 22.4 per cent over that of the corresponding 1936 period. On the basis of London's average price for electrolytic copper, 14.146 cents, Canada's August output was valued at $6,306,800.

Business Decline Extends Further, N.I.B.C. Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The downward trend in business activity became more extensive in September and the first half of October, according to the National Industrial Conference Board's monthly review of business conditions. With the exception of the increases in the estimates of crop yields and farm income and the maintenance of demand at a relatively high level for certain types of retail merchandise developments were generally unfavorable.

Production in the building, petroleum, steel, and electric power industries declined. Automobile output was curtailed by somewhat less than the usual seasonal amount during September, largely because two large producers continued the production of 1937 models well into the month. On a seasonably adjusted basis, bituminous coal production advanced by about 13 per cent.

The index of machine tool orders adjusted for seasonal variation rose rather sharply in September as a result of a material increase in foreign orders. Domestic orders for machine tools dropped about 8 per cent below the August level and were only 51 per cent of those reported at the peak of recovery last April.

Domestic retail trade advanced by substantially more than seasonal proportions during September, the report states. The dollar value of department store sales reached the recovery peak established in February. Department store prices, as measured by the Conference Board's index, continued upward, but the increase was not sufficient to offset the sharp rise in value, with the result that net physical volume recovered most of the August losses.

Sales in small towns and rural areas increased by almost double the usual seasonal amount. Variety and five-and-ten-cent store sales also increased more than seasonally.

Comm. & Southern Has Better Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and operating units, had consolidated gross revenues of $12,574,086 for September, 1937, as compared with $11,333,710 for September, 1936. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve, net income was $1,334,138, as compared with $1,157,351 in September, 1936.

For the year ended Sept. 30, 1937, consolidated gross was $147,036,545, as compared with $131,375,343 for the previous 12 months. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve, consolidated net income was $15,996,840, equivalent to $10.66 a share on the outstanding preferred stock $6 series, compared with $7.80 a share for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

After deducting requirements for full preferred stock dividend, the remainder of $6,999,539 is equivalent to approximately 21 cents a share on the common, as compared with approximately 8 cents a share for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

Packard Has Loss Under Heavy New Model Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Packard Motor Car Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937, net loss of $2,324,852 after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc. This compares with net profit of $1,208,355, or nine cents a share, on 15,000,000 shares of common in the preceding quarter and net profit of $42,791, or less than one cent a share in the September quarter of 1936.

Nine months net profit was $1,494,205, equal to 10 cents a share, against net profit of $3,562,918, or 23 cents a share in the 1936 period.

Third quarter loss is said to be due largely to the magnitude of the changes in the new models which included completely new lines of bodies for the Sixes and Eights and extensive changes in the senior car lines. A longer closing down than usual was required to effect these changes.

During the third quarter plant improvements were made in the amount of $1,762,945 as a part of the company's expansion program to facilitate increased production. Inventories reached a peak on Sept. 30, it is said, but have since been reduced with a consequent increase in cash. The plant is now being operated at close to capacity and a profitable fourth quarter is anticipated.

General Motors' Net Is 99c Share In Third Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Motors Corporation net income for the quarter ended September 30, 1937, including equity in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies, not consolidated, was $44,412,734 after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividend requirements to 99 cents a share on the common stock.

This compares with a net of $65,731,100 in the preceding quarter, or $1.48 a common share, and $34,626,078, or 75 cents a share in the September quarter of 1936.

Nine Months' Net

For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, net income was $154,958,000, or $3.46 on the common, against $175,198,624, or $3.92 a share in nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

Net income for 12 months ended Sept. 30, last, was $218,241,801, or $4.89 on the common against $227,942,208, or $5.10 a share in 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman, stated in reference to the current business situation: "The corporation is hopeful that the present situation will be found to be merely an adjustment of temporary character and that the recovery movement will continue in the ascendancy and will more completely run its normal course."

Mr. Sloan added that in the opinion of General Motors the recovery movement is not yet completed and that there is still a shortage of consumer goods. Offsetting factors, however, consist of such things as the governmental attitude to business, questionable economic policies and the increasing burden of taxation, Mr. Sloan said.

In regard to the third quarter earnings, Mr. Sloan said that the increase over last year reflects a substantial increase in volume of sales due to changed circumstances. He pointed out that the earnings did not reflect any appreciable benefit, either from the price increases on General Motors' cars in August or from the further increases on the small volume of 1938 cars shipped before the end of the quarter.

"The full relationship of the price increases as offsetting in part the corporation's substantial increase in cost will not be reflected until the fourth quarter's results are available," Mr. Sloan declared.

Current Assets

Current assets as of Sept. 30, 1937, including cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities of $243,012,731, were $564,279,232 and current liabilities were $180,502,955, leaving working capital of $383,776,277.

This compares with cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities of $284,397,262, current assets of $491,085,123, current liabilities of $154,448,733 and working capital of $336,636,390 Sept. 30, 1936.

Net sales for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937, amounted to $375,510,034, against $261,233,445 in the September quarter of 1936.

Net sales for nine months ended September 30 last, were $1,212,772,783, against $1,068,653,947 in the like 1936 period.

General Foods Net Down Moderately

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corporation, nationwide distributor of branded foods, reports earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30, last, at $2,922,351, equal to 55 cents a common share, compared with $3,773,272, or 71 cents a share, in the third quarter last year.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net earnings were placed at $9,791,274, or $1.86 a share, against $10,617,200, or $2.02 a share, for the similar period last year.

Quits U. S. Post

International

Josephine Roche

Plans to Relinquish Her Position as Assistant Treasury Secretary to Become Head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company at Denver

Josephine Roche Resumes Presidency Of Denver Fuel Firm

WASHINGTON (AP) — Josephine Roche, one of the government's best-known welfare workers, will quit her position as Assistant Treasury Secretary November 1 to become president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company at Denver.

Announcing this, the Treasury said her position would be left unfilled in the hope she would be able to return to it later.

Miss Roche was named Assistant Secretary by President Roosevelt, in November, 1934, and was the first women to hold this job.

She has been in charge of the Treasury's public health and other welfare activities, and has served as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for Co-ordination of Federal Welfare services.

She relinquished the presidency of the fuel company to accept the Treasury appointment, but retained a controling interest in the concern. After Paul Peabody, company president passed on in September, she decided to return to the concern.

A native of Neligh, Neb., Miss Roche once served as an organizer for the Colorado Progressive party. She was associated with the United States children's bureau from 1923 to 1925.

Announcing that President Roosevelt had accepted her resignation "with the greatest reluctance," Secretary Morgenthau said Miss Roche had rendered "invaluable service."

Phillips Petroleum Net $4.45 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the first nine months of this year the Phillips Petroleum Company made a net profit of $19,813,719 after federal income taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, federal surtax on undistributed income and other charges. This is equivalent to $4.45 a share on 4,449,052 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding at the close of the period. The net profit in the corresponding period last year amounted to $12,834,905 or $3.08 each on 4,165,643 average shares.

For the third quarter the company reported a net profit of $7,134,638 after similar deductions, equal to $1.60 a share on 4,449,052 capital shares. This is compared to $7,063,443 or $1.59 each on 4,449,052 shares in the second quarter of 1937 and $5,498,603 or $1.31 a share on 4,191,258 average shares in the third quarter of 1936.

Easy to Exaggerate Effect Of Margin Rule, Street Feels

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sharp rally in the stock market this morning greeted the action of the Federal Reserve Board in decreasing margin requirements for the carrying of securities. Since April 1, 1936, regulation of the board has required brokers to exact initial margins from customers purchasing stock, of 55 per cent of the purchase price or 122 per cent of the amount borrowed, in short, a customer buying 100 shares of steel at $100, costing $10,000, had to put up $5500. Effective next Monday he will only have to put up $4000.

Of secondary importance, the board imposed a 50 per cent margin requirement on sales. Heretofore a customer selling 100 shares of Steel short at $100 had to put up a margin of only 10 points, or $1000 according to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. There were no federal margin requirements on short sales. Now he will have to put up $5000.

Regulation U of the Reserve Board was modified to correspond to the charge in regulation T. The latter applies to brokers' loans to customers, the former to banks' loans to brokers and its modification was technically necessary.

Purpose of Changes

Heretofore, on the hypothetical purchase of a stock at $100, broker was allowed to loan the customer up to $45 (the customer putting up $55), but the broker could then hypothecate the stock with a bank for a loan of $60, or $15 more than he loaned the customer. Now that he can loan the customer $60 on the stock (the customer putting up a margin of only $40), the broker can still borrow $15 more from the bank than he loans to the customer, or a maximum of $75.

Although the reserve board made no statement as to the purpose of these changes, the background philosophy is supposed to be somewhat as follows: High federal margin requirements on stock purchases were originally designed not to protect brokers and banks but to discourage the type of flighty stock speculation which preceded the 1929 stock market break.

It was anti-inflationary. On the other hand, there appeared no moving reason for a curb on short sales, which until they are covered have a retarding influence on market rises. Now, however, the board presumably is reversing its policy. It apparently feels that with stock prices at these levels there is no need of a curb on prices, but real need of a curb on low prices.

Effect Easily Exaggerated

The actual effect on margin accounts can easily be exaggerated. No figures are available to show how many accounts are now margined between 55 and 49 per cent and which would, therefore, have buying power released. Just before the distress selling of last week, many accounts had presumably dropped well below the 40 per cent, down to the minimum maintenance margins required by the exchange and by individual houses. Moreover, margin changes have less effect on purchasing today than in previous years because so large a proportion of stocks are held outright and brokers' loans are only around $900,000,000.

Probably the chief buying brought into the market, after the Board's action, was not released margin buying so much as buying stimulated by the apparent purpose of the Board. Since early September, when $300,000,000 was released into the banking system from the inactive gold fund, not a single step has been taken by the "money changers" to rescue the market. The only favorable news out of Washington in the last two months has been the rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week.

For most stocks the new margins required on short sales will not be much increase from those now asked. The flat 10 point requirement for all stocks means that only stocks selling above $20 will be affected. Of yesterday's 15 most active stocks only seven sold above this level. Stock Exchange figures published in the October bulletin showed that through most of the bull market, 64 per cent of the trading was in stocks under $20 and the proportion is now probably higher.

Most Countries Show Increases In the Use of Tin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World consumption of tin in the 12 months ended August, 1937, totaled 175,580 tons and world production in the same period was 192,868 tons, says the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Details of tin consumption for the year ended August 31 in those countries which used more than 5000 tons are here given, figures in tons of 2240 pounds, compared with 1936:

	1937	1936	Incr'se
United States	80,857	71,583	13.0
United Kingdom	25,742	21,722	18.5
U. S. S. R.	11,739	8,564	37.1
Germany	10,526	8,974	17.3
France	9,654	9,907	*2.6
Japan	8,100	6,646	21.9
Others (including Spain and Italy)	28,962	33,554	*13.7
Total apparent consumption	175,580	160,950	9.1

*Decrease

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Oct. 21 totaled 191, against 174 in the preceding week and 160 a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

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October 28, 1937

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,500,000
Previous day	1,063,320
1937 vol. to date	346,910,799
1936 vol. to date	394,577,040

Early Stock Gains Largely Reduced By Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—An early buying wave in today's stock market, touched off by action of the Federal Reserve in altering margin requirements, was relatively shortlived and initial upswings running to six or more points were sharply reduced or canceled near the final hour.

The ticker tape was several minutes behind during almost the entire first period, as blocks of 1000 to 15,000 shares swamped the recording facilities. There were numerous delayed openings of as much as half an hour because of the necessity of co-ordinating the floods of bids and offers.

The pace slowed appreciably in later proceedings as prices began to recede from top levels. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares.

Heavy Profit-Taking

Brokers said short-covering, combined with quick-turn trading demand, had much to do with the initial bulge. The urge to cash in profits, however, apparently served to stem the advancing tide.

Bonds did better all around, but commodities were uneven. The strength of American securities in foreign markets before the start of dealings here helped brighten the picture. At the same time no great amount of purchasing orders were reported from abroad and the principal foreign currencies were up in terms of the dollar.

Favored on the upturn were shares of United States Steel, Bethlehem, Wheeling Steel, Inland Steel, Republic, Crucible, Chrysler, General Motors, United States Rubber, Goodyear, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, American Smelting, Skelly Oil, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Coca-Cola, Philip Morris, Paramount, Lima Locomotive and Radio Corp. Some of these slipped in subsequent proceedings.

Inclined to hand back were Kennecott, Packard, Deere, Dome Mines, Homestake, McIntyre Porcupine, Dow Chemical, Atlas Powder, United States Gypsum, Owens-Illinois, Hercules Powder and Johns-Manville. Rails were unable to get very far ahead.

Business news was a bit more cheerful, with earnings statements of General Motors, Westinghouse and others helping to prop recovery sentiment.

The change in margins was expected by some brokers to release about one-third of the accounts in commission houses which have been restricted because of the previously higher margin rules.

Bond Market Buoyant

The bond market made buoyant response today to the Federal Reserve Board's cut in margin requirements on stock transactions.

Prices pushed forward over a wide front in early dealings, with second grade rails in the lead. Initial gains of 1 to 3 points were shaded a little by profit selling which appeared in the second hour.

While partly a sympathetic reaction to a sharp opening upswing in stocks, the improved action of liens was viewed in investment circles as more definitely related to official comment concerning the broad purposes of the action.

Bond dealers paid close attention to the suggestion that stimulation of the capital market was an important factor in the board's decision.

Around mid-session many trading favorites were holding gains of 1 to 2 points. Included were International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Studebaker 6s, M-K-T 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

Declines were negligible in number, but some were rather steep. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway 5s of 1935 "A" dropped 9 points under the previous transaction on small sales.

U. S. Governments held in a narrow path with trading light.

Foreign issues were higher on balance. Loans of Colombia, Italy, and Japan scored best advances.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—A strong forward drive in the curb market today lost headway rapidly in the afternoon and, as the final hour approached, prices were mixed with modest gains predominating.

In the morning prices had gone ahead vigorously, stimulated by the change in margin requirements announced overnight from Washington.

Gains of fractions to around 2 points were showing late in the day for Aluminum Co. of America, Northern States Power "A," Newmont Mining, Pantepec Oil, American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging.

Unchanged to slightly lower were Cord Corp., American Cyanamid "B," Wright Hargreaves, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Transatlantics maintained a firm tone in today's stock market and other groups closed steady, although volume tapered as the session progressed.

Paris: Final prices in the bourse were uneven today. International issues registered net losses after early strength.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced on local and London buying influenced by modified Wall Street margin requirements and firmness in international stocks. Closing prices were four points higher to one lower.

Island Creek Coal

NEW YORK (AP)—Island Creek Coal Co., with principal properties in West Virginia, reported net profit for the quarter ended September 30 of $488,389 or 76 cents a common share, compared with $214,914 or 30 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38½	38½	38½	
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	57	57	57	Oct 26
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	19	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+1¼
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	9	22⅛	22	22	Oct 25
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	9	23⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1½	1½	1½	
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	18	60⅛	58	58	
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	8	1½	1¼	1⅜	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	60	11¾	11	11	— ¼
5⅜	1	Allegheny	37	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegh pf xw	2	14	14	14	+1½
59¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	19	15¼	14¼	15	+1
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	Oct 23
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	4	16⅞	16	16	— ½
45⅝	13	Alleg Sti (1.60)	9	22	20½	20½	+ ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	32	165	159½	161	+4
17⅛	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	11	15⅝	15	15	
21⅞	6⅜	Allied Stores (.20a)	76	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅝
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	57	57	56	Oct 27
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	72	47	44⅝	46¾	+2¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	26	26	26	+2
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	13	64	64	64	+1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	5	63	62	62	Oct 27
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	15	16⅝	15½	16	+1
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	18	43¾	42¼	42¼	+1¼
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	12	96	89½	94	−2½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Oct 27
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	29	24	22¼	24	+2⅜
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	48	47	48	+2
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	40	19¼	18	18¼	+1¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97½	97⅛	97⅛	Oct 27
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¾
30¾	8¼	Am Comil Alcohol	19	14¼	14	14¼	+1¼
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	7	18	17½	17¾	+1¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	32	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
7	5	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+1¼
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	89	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	5	23	23	23	+1
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	6	26½	26	26½	+ ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	25	11¾	10¾	11⅜	+1⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	11½	11	11	— ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	18	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ½
55⅞	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	10	25½	24½	25	+1
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	38¼	37½	38¼	+1¼
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	15⅛	15	15⅛	Oct 25
17¾	6⅛	Am International	11	8⅝	7¾	8	+ ⅝
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	22	21½	20½	20⅝	+ ⅞
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	3	70	67	67	+ ½
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	19	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	31	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
68¼	29	Am Metal (5g)	11	34½	31⅞	32¼	+ ¾
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16⅛	3	Am Power & Light	141	7	6¼	6½	+ ⅞
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+1⅜
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	38½	37½	38⅜	+2⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	128	13⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	86	26½	25¼	26	+1¾
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	79¼	78½	79	+1⅝
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	9	23¼	23	23	− ½
29	7½	Am Seating (¾g)	8	15¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	67	57	55½	56¾	−2½
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	134	133½	133½	— ⅝
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	4	52	51	51	−1
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	76	28	26½	27	+ ⅜
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	31½	31	31½	−¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	109	108	109	Oct 26
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	53	157	152¾	154¼	+1¼
89	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	71¼	71	71¼	+2
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	34	74	72¾	73	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Oct 27
30⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	27	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¾
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	54	12¾	12½	12¾	+1⅜
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	12	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	14	39½	38¼	39¼	+1¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	78	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅝
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Oct 26
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	357	31⅛	29½	30½	+1⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½)	1	45	45	45	Oct 27
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	39	18¾	16	18	+3½
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	Oct 27
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 27
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Oct 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	99½	98	99½	+1¾
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	85	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	72	72	72	+2
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	21	42¾	41½	42½	+1¾
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅜g)	5	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅜
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	5	5½	5	5	
24¼	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	22	10½	9⅝	9¾	+ ¾
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	51	42¼	40⅜	41	+1⅜
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	85	85	85	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	23	27¾	25⅞	27	+ 2
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	−1⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	30	23⅞	23	23½	+1
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	104	104	104	+1
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	28	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	43¼	43	43	+1
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	5	53	51	52¾	−2¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	12	8⅝	6¾	6¾	— ¼
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	14	11¾	10	10½	+1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	39	4	3¾	3⅞	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	102	9½	8¾	9	+ ½
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	165	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	14	17½	17	17	+ ½
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	3	35	34⅞	35	Oct 27
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	31	18½	17¾	18½	+1½
32	9	Barker Bros	2	11½	11½	11½	Oct 26
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	63	15⅞	15	15½	+1
20¼	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (.56¼g)	6	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	−1¼
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 27
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	98½	99	+4
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
88⅜	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	44	14½	13½	14	+1⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	19½	19	19	
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1¼
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	206	51½	48¾	51	+3½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅝
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	92	90¼	91	+ ¼
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	8	32	29¾	30	−1½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	6	19¾	19	19	+1
29⅛	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	32	13½	12¾	13⅛	+1⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	92	24¼	23	23½	+1½
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	29½	28½	29½	+1½
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	17	16½	16½	
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	13	21¾	20¾	21	+ ⅜
50⅜	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	43	35¾	33½	34⅛	+1⅛
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Oct 27
4½	1½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35⅜	18¼	Bower B Bear (.65g)	3	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	7	Bridgeport Brass (.65g)	2	11	10⅝	10½	+ ⅜
39⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	34	30½	28½	28½	+1¼
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	5	56	51½	35½	+ ¾
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	33	32⅜	33	
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
8⅜	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	Oct 26
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	43	12¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	36½	36	36	+ ½
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	13	23¾	23	23	+ ¾
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1½g)	16	11	10½	10½	+ ¾
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	19	10½	9⅝	10	+ ½
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	66	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅞
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	91	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¾
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	25	18⅜	17	17	+ ½
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	15	37½	36	36	+1
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	8	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	*57	21¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	8	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11	11	11	+1
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	25	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	15	11¾	11	11¼	+1
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	15	22	21¼	22	+1⅛

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	126	28	27	27¾	+ ⅞
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	40	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	52	9⅜	8¾	8¾	+ ½
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	19	20½	18¼	18⅞	+1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	65	13⅞	13⅛	13¾	+1
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	25	8¾	8⅜	8½	
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
18½	6⅛	Cap Adm A (1½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 27
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
9⅜	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	6	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
191¾	89	Case J I (6g)	15	106⅛	100	102	+2
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	16	60	58	59	+ ¼
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	41	26½	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅞
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	2	30	30	30	+3
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	26	26	26	
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	58	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	13	13	−1½
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 23
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	12	48½	45½	46	
23⅜	3¼	Certain-teed	29	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅝
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	Oct 25
48	5	Checker Cab	4	12½	12½	12½	
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	38	40½	39¼	39⅝	+1¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	7	49	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4	4	4	+ ¾
6⅞	1	Chi & N W	8	2¼	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	9	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅜
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	8	15	14¾	15	+1
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	22	1¼	1	1	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	65	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	15	14	13¼	13½	+1
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	3¾	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 26
22⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	14	14	14	+ ⅜
15⅞	3	Childs Co	14	5⅛	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	542	74⅜	71½	73½	+6

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	2	City Stores	12	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	*4	32	31½	31½	+2½
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	10	32½	32	32½	+4⅛
37	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	1	36½	36	36½	+ ½
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	16	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	11	115	113	114½	+5
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58⅛	58¼	
25⅜	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅓)	72	13	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
104½	97	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Oct 26
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	17	35	32	32	+1¾
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	18	17½	17⅞	+1⅞
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	7	19½	18	19½	Oct 25
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	153	9¼	8½	8¾	+ ¾
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Oct 27
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	12	16	15	16	+ ¼
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31	31	31	Oct 26
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	84	84	84	+1½
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	32	47½	46½	46	+ ⅝
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	Oct 25
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	57	50	48	48¾	+ ½
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Oct 22
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	86	9⅜	8⅞	9	+ ¾
4½	1	Comwlth & Sou	152	2	1⅞	2	
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	6	41½	40¾	41	+1
19⅛	4⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	30	25½	24⅛	25	+ ⅜
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	27	12½	11¼	12	+1⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	148	26¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	95	94	94⅞	+ ⅞
5¾	1	Consol Film	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¾	4¾	Consol Film pf	5	8¼	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	4	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	158	11	10½	10½	+ ½
105⅞	102	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104	104	104	+2
109⅜	25⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
15⅛	3⅜	Consol Textile	8	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	16	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	4	22½	22½	22½	+1½
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	47	17½	17	17½	+1⅜
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	38	14¾	13⅞	13⅝	+1⅜
51¼	1	Cont Baking B	17	2¼	2	2	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	78½	77½	77½	+6
69⅛	41¼	Cont Can (3)	18	50¼	47⅞	50¾	+3¼
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	7	11½	11	11⅜	+ ¾
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	29	28½	28¾	+ ¾
37⅜	7⅝	Cont Motors	16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	172	34⅞	32⅜	34⅛	+1⅝
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	8	17⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	21	58	54	54½	+ ½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
56⅞	40	Crown Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Oct 21
47¼	36	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	36	36	36	
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	85	14¼	13	13⅞	+1⅜
138¾	70	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	84	82	82	+1
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	18	34	30½	31½	+2½
135

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Third Quarter Earnings Hold Well Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporation profits during the third quarter held well above the comparable period last year, although prosperity was unevenly distributed among various industries.

Higher costs of both labor and raw materials cut large slices from net income of railroads, food and utility companies; while automobile accessory, steels and oils chalked up substantial gains.

The first 143 important concerns reporting earnings for the recent quarter showed an increase of 13 per cent over 1936, a compilation by the Associated Press indicated. Net income was $230,867,000 against $203,330,000.

However, 67 of the 143 firms turned in smaller earnings this quarter than they did a year ago. In other words, approximately half of the entire group was unable to beat last year's figures.

Railroad equipment and steel concerns sustained the widest improvement over 1936, 47 and 41 per cent, respectively. Analysts pointed out recovery in this heavy industrial category was slow getting under way, that many individual firms were just emerging from the red 12 months ago.

Oil and automobile accessory manufacturers showed 27 and 25 per cent gains. The most important factor in this situation has been the high rate of automobile assembly, this year being estimated second only to 1929 in total output.

At the other end of the list, food companies reported a decline of 28 per cent in net. Every single company in this group fell behind last, year. The reason advanced was inventory losses and increased expenses.

Utilities, with earnings down 19 per cent, were affected by increased coal and labor costs at a time when rates were being lowered throughout the country. Rails were off 4 per cent.

The sharp slump in residential building activity was reflected in the 2 per cent dip in earnings of building material companies.

The following tabulation shows the number of companies, earnings for the September quarter, and the percentage increase:

	No.	Third Quarter	P.C. Gain Over Net 1936
Rail equipment	6	$4,998,570	47
Steel	17	12,247,539	41
Oil	9	28,085,553	27
Auto accessory	9	2,016,434	25
Miscellaneous	66	99,344,573	5
Chemicals	7	36,715,296	4
Building equip.	7	2,121,767	†2
Railroads	5	17,072,437	†4
Utilities	7	13,051,245	†19
Food	10	10,214,191	†28
Total	143	$230,887,605	13

†Decline.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.19	12.97
Affiliated F Inc	4.56	5.04
Amerex Hold	17.25	19.00
Am Business Shrs	.74	.82
Am Gen Equip Inc	.66	.74
Am Tns Stock F	4.625	4.875
British Type Inv	.36	.51
Broad St Inv	23.86	25.52
Bullock Fund	13.50	14.78
Can Inv Fund	3.55	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	20.34	21.87
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00
Chain St Investor	17.45	18.56
Dividend Shrs	1.22	1.34
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.16	19.51
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.46	12.30
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.50	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.95	20.42
Fund Investors Inc	16.44	17.45
Gen Capital	30.28	32.56
Gen Investors Tr	4.87	5.30
Incorp Investors	16.96	18.24
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	6.25	6.93
Maryland Fund	20.00	21.22
Mass Invest Tr	10.98	11.99
Mutual Investors	1.32	1.45
Nation Wide Voting	12.73	13.70
New England Fund		
Northern Secur	10.75	12.75
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.49	.57
Plymouth Fund Inc	11.10	
Quarterly Income Sh	9.00	11.00
Railway & Light Sec	90.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	.43	.48
Repub Invest Fund	4.00	6.00
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	14.78	15.56
Spencer Trask Fund	.53	.57
Stand Util Inc	86.00	91.00
State Street Invest	.65	.73
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.96	1.05
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.85
US El Lt & P Voting	13.36	14.71
Wellington Fund	5.35	5.82
World Investment Tr		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.69	--
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.66	--
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.74	--
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.26	--
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.46	--
Diversified Tr C	3.65	--
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.80	5.38
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	3.40
Nor Am Bond Tr ctfs	53.50	—
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.12	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.64	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.59	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.39	--
Repres Tr Shrs	9.59	10.09
Super of Am Tr AA. BB	2.10	--
Super of Am Tr C. D	5.86	--
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.25	12.75
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.81	1.91

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	6.125	7.125
First Boston Corp	15.00	16.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.375	2.375

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
	Bonds		K-2	10.56	11.56
B-1	30.15	32.86	Common Stocks		
B-2	24.11	26.30	S-1	28.24	30.82
B-3	15.42	16.88	S-2	16.32	17.84
B-4	7.34	8.09	S-3	12.84	14.09
	Preferred Stocks		S-4	5.65	6.26
K-1	15.99	17.44			

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	18½	20½
do 6% pf	103	108
do 7% pf	115	125
Brock G & L	4½	5½
Central Me Pr 6% pf	67	71
do 7% pf	79	84
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	97	101
Conn Lt & Power	55	58
Conn Power	41	44
East Util Assoc	22¾	24¾
Fitchburg G & El	39	43
Fall River G Wks	13½	15½
do convert	4	5½
Green Mt Power pf	70	75
Hartford Elec	52½	55½
Haverhill Elec	31	35
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Water Power	210	240
Lawrence G & L	37	40
Lowell Elec	44½	49½
Lynn Gas & Elec	77	83
Mass Power & Lt pf	19	21
Mass Util Assoc pf	23½	25
N E G & El 5½% pf	22½	25
N E Power Assoc	9	10
do pf	60½	64½
N E Pub Serv	2½	4
do 7% pr in	37½	40½
do 6% pr in	12	45
do 7% pf	12	15
do 6% pf	11½	14½
No Bos Lt Prop	54	56
do pf	47	50
Providence Gas	8½	9½
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	98½	102½
do 5% pf	90½	94½
R I Pub Serv pf	28¾	31¾
Rockland Lt & Pow	8¾	10½
So N E Telephone	146	152
Springfield Gas	83¾	10½
Twin States G & E pr pf	98	103
West Mass Cos	36	38½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 2⅞s '43-40 June	105.21	105.17	105.17
3 3¼s8 '45-43	106.17	106.17	106.17
334 3¼s8 '46-44	106.13	106.12	106.12
1 4s '54-44	111.5	111.5	111.5
12 2⅞s '47-45	102.21	102.17	102.17
6 3⅜s8 '56-46	109.24	109.24	109.24
150 3⅛s '49-46	104.24	104.24	104.24
1 4¼s8 '52-47	115.14	115.14	115.14
6 2¾s '51-48	100.30	100.30	100.30
100 2½s8 '53-49	98.5	98.1	98.2
5 2¾s8 '54-51	99.29	99.29	99.29
8 3s '55-51	102.26	102.25	102.25
33 2⅞s '60-55	100.17	100.15	100.17
13 2¾s8 '59-56	99.18	99.16	99.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3s '47-42	102.26	102.26	102.26
19 3s '49-44	102.9	102.9	102.9

Home Owners' Loan

7 2¾s8 '49-39	100.21	100.21	100.21
12 2¼s8 '4-42	100.12	100.12	100.12
7 3s '52-44	102.8	102.7	102.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	94	93⅞	94
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
52 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29½	27½	28
82 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103⅜	103	103
10 Am & For P5s 2030	64	63¾	63¾
23 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
19 Am Int 5½s '49	97⅛	97	97
19 Am T&T 3½s '43	113¼	113	113
5 mA T&T 3¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
18 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103⅞	103½	103¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	100	100
7 Am T Fdr cv '50	105	105	105
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
5 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	93⅝	93⅝
23 Arm Del 4s '55	95	94¾	94¾
9 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SFRyM 4s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
17 A C Line 1st4s '52	94⅞	94	94
5 A C Line 4½s '64	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102	102	102
61 B&O rfg 6s '95	59	56	56
21 B&O 1st 5s '48	92	89¾	89¾
51 B&O rfg 5s '95	51	48½	48½
39 B&O 5s '96 F	50	47½	47½
69 B&O 5s 2000 D	49	47½	47½
204 B&O 5½s '60	44	41	41
40 B&O 4s '48	85	82	82¼
32 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	83½	80	80
30 B&O 5s S W '50	70¾	68½	68½
15 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126¼	126¼	126½
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101¾	102
26 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93	92¾	93
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	49½	48	48
1 BotConM 6½s '34ct	12	12	12
7 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	101¾	101¼	101¾
30 Bkly U Gas 5s '66	60	58	58
1 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84½	84½	84½
19 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104	104	104
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	54½	54⅜	54⅜
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
5 Cal Pack 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	11	11	11
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Cn Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	121⅞	121¾	121¾
9 Can Pac 5s '44	112¾	112	112¾
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	101½	101¼	101½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¾	95½	95½
29 Can Pac 4s prep	86½	86	86
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	107	107	107
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12¾	12¼	12½
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	78	78	78
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	102	102	102
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	37	36⅞	37
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	117	117	117
3 Certain-teed 5½s '48	60	60	60
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 C & O rfg 3½s'96E	95	95	95
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	36	35	35
CB&Q 4½s '77	105½	105½	105½
CB&Q gen 4s '58	109½	109½	109½
CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110½	110½	110½
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13	13
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
21 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21	21⅛	20½
4 Chi I & L 6s'66	7½	6½	7½
167 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	11⅞	10¾	10¾
111 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¼	4½
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	31	31	31
8 CM&SP 4½s'89 B	32	31	31
19 CM&SP gen 4s'89	30	29	29
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12	12	12
34 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	8¾	7¾	7¾
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi&NW 4½s'2037 C	11½	11½	11½
1 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	9½	9½	9⅝
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	8½	8½	8½
4 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5⅝	5	5⅛
2 C R I & P 4s'88	19	19	19
28 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	10	9	9
9 CRI & P rfg4s'34 ct	8	8	8
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s'81	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	98	98	98
4 Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Cler Elec Ill 3¾s'65	110	110	110
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	102½	101⅜	101⅜
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	98	97½	97½
66 Col F & I 5s'70	66	65½	66
3 Col & So 4½s'80	48¾	48	48¾
9 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Col Ry Pw & Ls '45	104½	104½	104½
7 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101
9 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104½	104½	104½
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104	104
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107⅜	107⅜
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	95½	96
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
30 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	103⅜	103	103
14 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100	100
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42½	42½	42½
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Del & Hud rgf 4s '43	71½	71	71
1 Del P & L 4½s '53	103	103	103
2 D & R G 4½s'36	15½	14¾	15
14 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14	14
1 D & R & West 5s '55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¾	6½	6½
18 D & R & West 5s '78	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 D Moin&Nor 5s '55	2	2¼	2¼
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
7 Det Ed 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Duluth S&A 5s '37	29	29	29
6 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	106	106	106
12 Elect Auto Lit 4s '52	103¼	130	103
43 Erie rfg 5s '67	50¼	49	49
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	50	49	49
39 Erie gen lien 4s '96	63	61¾	61¾
37 Erie cv 4s '53 B	53	52¼	52¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Fairbanks M 4s '56	101½	100¼	100¼
5 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99½	99½	99½
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	81½	81½	81½
23 GenMotAcceptg 3s '46	101¾	103⅝	103⅝
4 Gen MotAccep 3¼s '42	101½	101½	101½
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
8 Goodrich 6s '45	99	98⅛	99
15 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¼	103	103¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	92⅛	92½	92½
33 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅞	105½	106
48 Gt Nor 4s '46H	98⅝	97½	98
9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85⅝	84	84
1 G Bay&W deb B	73	73¼	73¼
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	99	99	99
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
5 HousOilTex 5½s '40	99¾	99½	99⅝
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	32⅝	32¾
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51	51¼
111 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4¼	4½
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	31	31	31
8 CM&SP 4½s'89 B	32	31	31
19 CM&SP gen 4s'89	30	29	29
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12	12	12
34 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	8¾	7¾	7¾
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi&NW 4½s'2037 C	11½	11½	11½
1 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	9½	9½	9⅝
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	8½	8½	8½
4 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5⅝	5	5⅛
2 C R I & P 4s'88	19	19	19
28 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	10	9	9
9 CRI & P rfg4s'34 ct	8	8	8
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s'81	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	98	98	98
4 Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Cler Elec Ill 3¾s'65	110	110	110
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	102½	101⅜	101⅜
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	98	97½	97½
66 Col F & I 5s'70	66	65½	66
3 Col & So 4½s'80	48¾	48	48¾
9 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Col Ry Pw & Ls '45	104½	104½	104½
7 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101
9 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104½	104½	104½
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104	104
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107⅜	107⅜
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	95½	96
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
30 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	103⅜	103	103
14 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100	100
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42½	42½	42½
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Del & Hud rgf 4s '43	71½	71	71
1 Del P & L 4½s '53	103	103	103
2 D & R G 4½s'36	15½	14¾	15
14 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14	14
1 D & R & West 5s '55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¾	6½	6½
18 D & R & West 5s '78	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 D Moin&Nor 5s '55	2	2¼	2¼
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
7 Det Ed 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Duluth S&A 5s '37	29	29	29
6 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	106	106	106
12 Elect Auto Lit 4s '52	103¼	130	103
43 Erie rfg 5s '67	50¼	49	49
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	50	49	49
39 Erie gen lien 4s '96	63	61¾	61¾
37 Erie cv 4s '53 B	53	52¼	52¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Fairbanks M 4s '56	101½	100¼	100¼
5 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99½	99½	99½
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	81½	81½	81½
23 GenMotAcceptg 3s '46	101¾	103⅝	103⅝
4 Gen MotAccep 3¼s '42	101½	101½	101½
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
8 Goodrich 6s '45	99	98⅛	99
15 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¼	103	103¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	92⅛	92½	92½
33 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅞	105½	106
48 Gt Nor 4s '46H	98⅝	97½	98
9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85⅝	84	84
1 G Bay&W deb B	73	73¼	73¼
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	99	99	99
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
5 HousOilTex 5½s '40	99¾	99½	99⅝
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	32⅝	32¾
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51	51¼
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¼	17	17¼
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	107¼	107	107¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	5 9½	59½	59½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	56	56	56
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	57	57	57
57 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45½	43	43
1 IC&CSL&NO5s '63A	52¾	51¼	51¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	46½	46½	46½
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104	104	104
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	54½	54½	54½
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	53⅜	53	53
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	17¾	17¾	17¾
21 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	51½	51	51
31 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	50	49	49
34 Interlake Iron 4s '47	79	78	78
9 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5⅞	5¼	5½
36 Int Hydro El 6s '44	63¼	62	62
10 Int Hydro El 6s '57	22¼	21	21
5 Int Paper 5s '47	93¼	93¼	93¼
25 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	85	85	85
13 Int T & T 4½s '52	85	85	85
13 Int T & T 4½s '52	53¾	52⅞	53
5 Int T & T5s '55	58	58	58
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	2⅞	3
3 Jones & Lau St 4¼s '61	99	99	99
10 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	30¾	30¾	30¾
5 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
25 K C South 5s '50	64⅞	64½	64½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62¼	62	62¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62¼	62	62¼
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	86	86	86
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	37½	36½	37½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32	32	32
35 Leh Val 4s 2003	31½	30	30¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122¾	122¾
9 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	104¾	105½
1 Long Isl gen 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '49	73	72¾	72¾
23 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97¼	96¾	96¾
36 Louis & N un 4s '40	106	105¾	105¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94	94	94
101 Louis & N 3½s '66	101	101	101
59 Maine Cen 4½s '60	59	59	59
18 Manat Sug 7½s42ct	40	39½	40
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29¾	29	29
2 Manhat Ry 2d4s2013	13½	13½	13½
23 McKes&Rob 5½s50	102	101¾	102
1 Metr Ed 4½s '56 G	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 Mid Ed 4½s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
9 Mich Cen 4s '40	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	101⅜	101	101
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
2 M & StL 4s '49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	69	69	69
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	13	13	13
15 MSP&SSM cons 4s '38	12	11¾	11¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	49⅛	48¾	49
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	28¼	27	27
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75½	75	75½
6 M-K-Tex 4s '63 B	39	38½	38½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
74 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5⅛	5¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '65	22⅝	22½	22½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	20	20	20
55 Mo Pac 5s '77F	22	20½	20½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G	22½	22½	22½
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22½	20½	20½
38 Mo Pac 5s '81I	22½	21¾	21¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I ct	20	19¾	20
19 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8	7¼	7¼
10 Mob&O Monig 5s '47	21¾	21½	21½
8 Mob & Oh 5s '38	13½	13½	13½
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Monogah Ry 4s '60	107	107	107
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	102⅝	102½	102½
2 MonWPaPbSv5s'65	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100⅞	100½	100⅞
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	78⅜	78⅜	79⅜
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	65⅛	64	64
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	80	80	80
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
51 NatDairy33⅛s 51ww	100	99⅞	100
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105⅜	106
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	116½	116½	116½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	35	35	35
15 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37	37

Hull's Letter Denying Pacts Have Boosted Farm Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's letter to Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, defending his reciprocal trade agreements program against the charge that it is damaging to the interest of the American farmer, is in part as follows:

From the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934 to that ended June 30, 1937, the value of our agricultural imports increased by $699,000,000, or 83 per cent. Of this total, $252,000,000 represents increases in the leading imported commodities not produced in the United States and not substituted for the farm products which are produced in the United States. These imports, the principal among which are coffee, tea, cacao beans, rubber, silk, bananas, and spices, compose more than 36 per cent of the increase in agricultural imports upon which so much emphasis has been placed. They have no proper place in any discussion of the tariff problem, and are usually lugged in simply in order to swell the total of agricultural imports and thus excite unwarranted apprehension on the part of uncritical observers. Instead of being hurtful, they are well nigh indispensable; and yet they are paraded as injurious imports.

A further $141,000,000 of the increase in farm imports is accounted for by increases in the leading items affected by the great droughts of 1934 and 1936. Most of these products we ordinarily export rather than import. In years, however, of extremely poor growing conditions (and hence low yields per acre), we may have inadequate supplies in spite of large acreages originally planted. Under these conditions prices rise sufficiently to make it profitable for foreigners to send us supplementary supplies of the drought-affected commodities. Such imports in no sense displace the products of American farms. They supplement the domestic supply. They relieve shortages of feedstuffs which could not otherwise be relieved. They do not depress prices but, on the contrary, come in precisely because prices are high. They do, of course, tend to check the rise of prices to famine levels. Hence they benefit the many farmers who have to buy feed for their livestock, as well as the ultimate consumer.

Drought Imports Cited

The leading imports which have been increased in this fashion during the past three years are corn, wheat and wheat flour, fodders and feeds, meat products, barley, barley malt, tallow, and butter. In the case of butter, while there is always some seasonal importation in the winter months, there is no doubt that high prices of dairy feed in consequence of the drought have tended to increase prices of butter fat, and thus to attract larger imports of butter over the present tariff of 14 cents a pound. Increases in imports of this general class of items account for over 20 per cent of the total against which so much criticism has been directed.

Of the remaining $306,000,000 increase in agricultural imports during the past three years, $45,000,000 represents the increase in sugar imports. Sugar imports into the United States are subject to strict quantitative control. The quotas for foreign countries are fixed in such a way as to reserve for domestic producers at least as much of our home market as they can supply at a reasonable price. As a matter of fact, the quantity of sugar imports has increased only slightly in the past three years. Most of the rise in their aggregate value has been due to higher prices. Under the circumstances, that rise is hardly detrimental to American agriculture.

After deducting these three categories, i. e., the leading imports of commodities neither produced in the United States nor substituted for our farm products, the principal drought-affected products, and sugar—there is a remainder of $261,000,000 representing the difference between the total increase of $699,000,000 and the sum total of these three groups.

Imports Needed

By far the greater part of this is accounted for by commodities which we regularly import in large quantities in spite of high tariffs because we cannot produce enough of them at reasonable prices to supply our needs. Imports of such products have increased because economic conditions in this country have improved, with the result that we have been using greater quantities of both industrial raw materials and foodstuffs. The increases in the value of imports have reflected both larger quantities entered and higher prices. The leading items in this group are vegetable oils and oil seeds, dutiable types of wool, hides and skins, certain types of nuts, molasses, long staple cotton, wrapper tobacco, field and garden seeds, sausage casings, olives, and dates. These enumerated items account for $178,000,000. The remaining $83,000,000 is made up of a large number of small items distributed throughout all of the categories above mentioned (except, of course, sugar).

While the concessions that we have granted with respect to agricultural products have been unimportant to our farmers, the value of the agricultural concessions obtained from other countries is considerable. In spite of the extreme policies of protection for agriculture in many foreign countries and the consequent difficulty of obtaining concessions on agricultural items, tariff and tax reductions and liberalization of import quotas have been obtained on agricultural commodities which comprised about one third of our 1929 agricultural exports to the countries with which agreements have been concluded. Duties on agricultural products constituting almost another third of imports have been bound against increases during the life of the agreements, thus bringing up to some 60 per cent the value of all agricultural products favorably affected. Especially valuable concessions were obtained from Canada, which country reduced its duties on about 125 agricultural and horticultural products imported from the United States.

Benefits to Agriculture

The direct concessions obtained for exports of farm products do not by any means, however, suffice as a measure of the benefits of the trade agreements to agriculture. What is altogether too commonly ignored are the indirect benefits. When increased foreign outlets are obtained for our industrial exports, that inevitably results in expansion of economic activity and employment in our cities and hence a better market at home for American farm products. When it is recalled that our industrial exports were reduced by over $2,500,000,000 between 1928-29 and 1932-33, the magnitude of the sums involved is apparent. If we regain a substantial part of this lost trade in consequence of trade agreements, as we are already commencing to do, the results, in terms of increased employment and purchasing power for products of both farm and factory, right here in our own market, will be tremendous.

Another indirect benefit to agriculture resulting from the trade agreements is their tendency, in so far as they increase outlets at home and abroad for such products, to check the diversion of land and labor from production of export crops to crops raised for domestic consumption. An outstanding example of this is cotton, exports of which have been reduced by lack of buying power in many foreign countries and by other factors.

It hardly needs to be recited that as a general proposition agriculture stands to gain far more by a liberal commercial policy and to lose far more by a high tariff than other elements of our population. The price of the bulk of what the farmer produces is governed by world prices and no amount of tariff can increase his return. What the farmer buys, on the other hand, is protected and, more often than not, the cost is higher as a result of import duties than it otherwise would be. The trade-agreements program, by lowering excessive duties in exchange for concessions by other countries, is designed to lessen this discrepancy. Opponents of the program, whether intentionally or otherwise, are in effect advocating the perpetuation of a long-standing policy of tariff discrimination against the farmer.

Hull Defends Trade Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

quence of economic recovery. I take it that you would not view the latter of these causes as a matter of regret."

Cites Cotton as Example

As a single example of what high agricultural protectionism would do to Western farmers, he pointed out that loss of foreign markets for cotton would force the farmers of the South to turn to farm products, "which in the past have customarily been purchased from the Middle West." This is exactly what he is trying to prevent by his trade program in general, which he said is aimed to preserve vital foreign markets for the American farmer.

Secretary Hull said that periodic criticisms of the trade agreement program are of such a character as "to leave no doubt of a deliberate intent to alienate public, and particularly farm, support by means of an incomplete and biased presentation of trade figures."

"In my opinion," he declared, "no greater disservice could be rendered to our farm population than by alienating their support of our present liberal trade policy, which is not only the most effective way of safeguarding our farmers from a return to the conditions prevailing under the Smoot-Hawley Act, but is also the policy which offers the only solid foundation for peace."

Opposition Grows

The farm region attack on the Hull trade program comes at a time when eastern industry is also raising louder voices of protest against it. Led by the shoe industry, a powerful campaign is under way to block consummation of a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, next on the list of countries with which Secretary Hull hopes to improve American trade relations. This dual threat to a program which is the foundation of his entire foreign policy is something which a man as earnest and determined as Secretary Hull cannot take quietly.

Calling for all the facts and figures available, he went to work five weeks ago on the analysis which was mailed out in the form of the letter to Senator Capper on Oct. 18 and made public last night.

In it he cites all the general advantages to the farmer of a freer trade policy agreement which attempts to reduce the prices of what the farmer buys, as well as saving the American farm export market from threatened extinction. But most of it he devoted to the facts and figures of farm imports attempting to prove that for the most part the increase in agricultural imports is a healthy and normal development and not an infringement on the domestic farmers' market.

The biggest items of increase occurred in such commodities as coffee, tea, cacoa beans, rubber, silk, bananas and spices, of which none are produced in the United States, Mr. Hull reported. These items alone, he said, are responsible for $252,000,000, or 36 per cent of the total increase in agricultural imports during the period from 1934 to 1937. A big increase of $141,000,000 he attributes to the droughts of 1934 and 1937. They do, of course, "tend to check the rise of prices to famine levels," he said, but added that they do not depress prices but, on the contrary, "come in precisely because prices are high."

Mexico Harvests Odd Product of Soil

H. Armstrong Roberts — Drying Tules in Mexico, Used for Weaving Baskets and Chairs

Hull and Dr. Koht Renew U. S. Links To Oslo Neutrals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, was tendered an official welcome by Secretary Hull and conducted ceremoniously around the sights of the capital here today in a renewal of direct relations between American diplomacy and the Oslo group of European neutrals.

The distinguished visitor arrived yesterday afternoon from New York. He was met at the station by the Secretary of State, in itself a special mark of attention to a visiting notable. Later he and Mr. Hull joined in a radio broadcast to Norway from the State Department in which both expressed the earnest desires of their respective governments to contribute to the furtherance of world peace.

Secretary Hull gave an official luncheon to the Foreign Minister this noon, after which they continued discussions begun yesterday on matters affecting the two countries and their mutual relationships to Europe. Dr. Koht then returned to New York, from where he will motor to Hyde Park tomorrow to lunch with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Dr. Koht's major immediate concern in Washington is to speed preliminary steps to a trade agreement between the two countries. But he is welcomed here with particular warmth as an influential leader of the Oslo group. Since early in the year, American diplomacy has expressed increasing interest in this group and its approach to Europe's problem.

The visit of the Belgian Prime Minister, Paul van Zeeland, during the summer, was a tangible expression of a desire here to identify the United States more with the neutral attitude of this group of small nations and seek with them some program for economic regeneration which might serve to bridge the gap between Europe's dissatisfied "have not" nations and its "haves."

While prospects along this line have been dimmed by the increasing tension both in Europe and Asia, there continues to be an earnest interest here in plans which might do some good if and when the immediate crisis is removed. Nothing tangible can be accomplished with Dr. Koht along this line, but discussion with him serves to keep lines of communication open with the European group which stands as a potential mediator between Europe's groupings of the great powers.

Floods Rout Residents Of West Virginia Towns

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 28 (AP)—Families in the river-bank sections of three central West Virginia towns hurried from their homes today as streams, fed by three days of rain, rose above their banks. Buckhannon, Weston and Sutton were virtually isolated as waters covered all main highways. Schools were closed because buses could not get through.

The Buckhannon river at Buckhannon reached 30 feet, five feet above flood stage, and 50 families were forced to find emergency quarters. The river was rising at the rate of a foot an hour.

British Commissioner In Palestine Resigns

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The resignation of Sir Arthur Wauchope, British high commissioner in Palestine for the past six years, was announced by the Government today in the House of Commons. He had been on leave since early September.

William Ormsby-Gore, British Colonial Secretary, praised the retiring commissioner's "zeal and devotion." Some, however, had criticized Sir Arthur for what they called "weak policy" in the face of terrorism in the Holy Land.

No successor has been named.

London Library Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—About 300,000 books, many of them rare, are being moved from London University Library, South Kensington, to new quarters in Bloomsbury. In the first section to be removed is Goldsmith's Library of 50,000 volumes. Some of these books are the only remaining copies of their original editions, and as such have to be handled with special care to preserve the sequence of the volumes during the transfer. This section also contains a first folio Shakespeare.

Success of Farm Program Depends on Peon in Mexico

President Cardenas' program for elevating Mexican peons into land ownership has reached a stage where it commands international attention. Problems faced are not unlike those of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, which this month advanced $9,500,000 under a new plan to enable share croppers and tenants to buy land. Following is the second of four articles describing the workings of the Mexican program, based on first-hand observation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TLAHUALLILO, Laguna District, Mexico, Oct. 28—Although every helping hand of the Mexican Government — educational, economic and financial — is outstretched to help the peon rise to the occasion of his new-found land-owning liberty, the entire structure of President Cardenas' land program rests in the final analysis on the stout shoulders and willingness of the peon himself.

To expect the peon to have absorbed and digested all that has been thrust at him under the land program here, within a scant year, would be both unfair and ridiculous. But at present writing, the indications are that he is hard at work and that he is joyous in his new independence. Such was the attitude revealed to this correspondent by the faces of the men to whom the first profits of the plan were handed, during this expedition of reporters and financiers to Laguna.

Those who received large payments for their labors were radiant with pleasure. And it is not presuming too much on the possibility of interpreting expressions, to say that shame was written on the faces of those who worked little or slowly, and who received little.

Not Heroes and Villains

In the review of such a tremendous undertaking it would be easy for a partisan to paint the peon as an unvarying hero and the hacendado, or former owner, as the villain of the piece. Such is not the case, however, for in all such plans the element of human nature enters. Although the former land owners naturally fought the division of their estates up until the moment when they lost, their attitude has not been consistently one of defiance.

In an astonishing number of cases they have offered co-operation to the government which took their lands, and are being appealed to by the officials to advise upon matters of planting and harvesting.

How Program Works

To those not acquainted with the features of the land program, a brief outline is requisite by way of introduction. A communal farm—or ejido—holds its land under the law as a unit. It borrows money from the National Bank of Ejido Credit as a unit. It farms as a unit, and it markets as a unit, through the same bank. The division of profits from this activity is, however, apportioned according to the amount of work which each man has done.

Each ejido has its elected labor chief who instructs the farmers and keeps a weekly record of each man's work. The labor chief in turn is responsible to the zone chief, who works directly with the National Bank of Ejidal Credit and reports the conditions of his zone in all matters of credit, agriculture, marketing and social welfare. Thus the Government has a constant check upon what is taking place.

The financial structure provided for the operation of this plan involves loans made by the Government to each ejido for maintenance and materials until the crops are harvested. Since 1.50 pesos daily was the minimum wage paid in the district previously, the Government has advanced this amount for maintenance to the farmer.

Implements Are Provided

The Government also provided agricultural implements, seed and livestock for operating the land. This year's equipment included 25-500 mules, 330 tractors, 153 motors for electric plants, 6000 tons of cotton seed and 1750 tons of wheat seed. The operation of the equipment and care of livestock were supervised by government experts.

When the crops are harvested and marketed through government agencies the amount advanced to the ejiditarios is deducted from the proceeds, plus 25 per cent for the use of equipment. The remaining funds are divided among the ejiditarios as profit. It is in this profit that the economic significance of the entire experiment lies, for it represents the assumption of responsibility and the rewards of labor to the farmer, who was previously both a social and economic dependent of the hacienda.

Supporting the economic and agricultural framework of the experiment is a social structure which is considered by the Government to be of equal importance. This social structure is organized in each ejido by an elected committee of social action. Five per cent of the total income of the unit is devoted to social purposes, which are supervised by the committee. These include education, sports, conferences, drama, and free medical and hygienic services.

The ejido school teacher is one accredited by the Federal Government and charged with teaching not only the "three R's" but independence, self-respect and political consciousness. This program may be taught in the daytime to children and at night to their parents, and it represents the approach which is being made to break down the consciousness of dependence and humility formerly characterizing this class.

American Sports Prevail

Sports may include ancient Indian ball games, but the most popular ones are those imported from the United States. Each village school ground contains a basketball court and increasingly football and baseball are being played throughout Mexico.

An outdoor theater is also one of the institutions most frequently found in the communities which are being modernized. This "theater" consists principally of a stage with a three-sided back. There are no seats for the audience nor visible properties for the performers, but on these stages are played dramas to educate young Mexico.

Series of lectures are given to the ejiditarios by the cultural brigades sent out by the Secretary of Public Education. These lectures deal with art, music, literature and other subjects, all interpreted through the social and political precepts of Revolutionary Mexico.

British Dispatch Biggest Warship To Mediterranean

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Britain dispatched the battle cruiser Hood to Mallorca yesterday to keep an eye on the strategic Balearic Islands.

The move came as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden tried to keep the non-intervention subcommittee on the road to removal of foreign volunteers from Spain.

The Hood, world's largest warship, sailed from Gibraltar to relieve the cruiser Despatch.

Britain thus will have her highest-ranking admiral in the western Mediterranean in constant touch with the islands which lie on the Anglo-French trade lanes. The Hood carries Vice-Admiral A. B. Cunningham, who commands the battle cruiser squadron.

Mallorca, largest of the islands, has been in the hands of the Spanish Insurgent leader Gen. Francisco Franco, for a year and it has been reported that an Italian air base already is well established there.

A reported Italian threat to dominate the whole Balearic group has made a potentially critical offshoot of the Spanish civil war.

East of Mallorca lies the other important Balearic island—Minorca—which still is held by the Spanish Government. It was there that an Air France supply vessel was attacked Monday.

French Stiffen Patrol

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—France followed up her protests to the Spanish Government and Spanish insurgents against raids on French shipping in the Mediterranean yesterday with an order stationing a warship permanently at Minorca, strategic Balearic island. The destroyer Forbin was assigned to patrol the important sea lane connecting France with her African colonies and to maintain radio contact with planes flying the Marseilles-Algiers route.

Elks Fight 'Fixing' Of Traffic Tickets

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Elks lodges in 1400 American cities will begin this week a campaign against the "insidious evil" of traffic ticket "fixing," Maj. Charles Spencer Hart, grand exalted ruler, said Oct. 25.

The head of the Elks said 500,000 members would participate in a nation-wide safety drive and work for the elimination of traffic hazards. "We will seek to pledge every Elk in the United States to agree not to attempt to 'fix' traffic tickets," he said.

Fastest Auto Speed Mark Made by Eyston in Test

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Oct. 28 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston roared down this saline straightaway at a 309-mile-an-hour pace today, but mechanical trouble forced him to cancel an official assault on the world land speed record of 301.1292 m. p. h.

Captain Eyston's 24-cylinder, streamlined automobile giant frayed a tire while passing through the measured mile, forcing him to "cut out" the motors.

Official requirements call for runs each way over the course, and since the Englishman was unable to make the return trip his mark—the fastest ever achieved in an automobile—was vitiated.

"My tachometer when I ran through the mile showed that I was going 309.6 miles an hour," Captain Eyston said. "I slacked up slightly before entering the mile because I sensed trouble. I believe it is the return of the old trouble I've had with the Thunderbolt—the transmission. I don't know exactly what it is until we get down into it.

"The car ran fine until I was almost ready to enter the mile. It guided splendidly.

"Since the car has proven itself capable of breaking the record, we'll pull it down and have a jolly good look round.

"It will take a few days before I'll be able to go after the record again."

Captain Eyston did not appear disappointed, although he was mumbling to himself after crawling out of the cockpit.

After learning he could not set the record today he became talkative and smiled. "I think I can get the record when the car is overhauled."

Crime 'Thrillers' on Air Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

Alice," judging by imploring parents' letters, would have a crime complex and be a wreck in a week.

Son's Fear Cited

"After listening to many of the so-called children's programs," wrote Dr. Louis Wack, Bronx, N. Y., "my son is so fearful he refuses to sit with his back to a door. There have been offered for his delectation such radio incidents as disembodied spirits coming directly through walls; and of course kidnaping is a daily incident in these programs."

"Blood and thunder radio programs not only upset children but parents as well," wrote Joseph Gomer, Wilkes Barre, Penna. "These programs, I believe, have a tendency to create and increase the crime wave of this country."

Children are being deceived by radio contests, declares L. N. Townsend, Montclair, N. J., asking for a "ban on all contests involving the purchase of food products to get labels, tops and other materials. The child naturally has hopes of winning the million dollars or whatever is offered to the child as pretty much of a sure thing, the only requirement being 'to get your mother to buy tonight one or more packages of Cohen's Crazy Crax.'"

"I believe it is really time the sponsors themselves saw the light and the way the wind blows," wrote H. L. Beede, Fort Lee, N. J. "Child life in America is far more important than dollars gained at the moment. A child can be and is interested in many other things besides the doings of outlaws, gangsters, murderers, ghosts and phantom heroes.

"My own experience seems to be typical. Every evening is a battle, particularly at dinner time, between adult and child minds. You just cannot be arbitrary and overbearing about the situation. If our daughter, age 10, listens to the programs and they are of the usual type we go through a period of high excitement and nerves. If we forbid certain programs she wants to know how she is any different from other children."

"Thrillers" on Air

D. Stanley Evans, Binghamton, N. Y., found it "difficult to keep our younger son from getting the programs on certain days, since conditions compel him to be home at the time some of the thrillers are broadcast. Afterwards he tells us the story and usually they are not the kind we prefer him to hear."

The programs not only "crowd off the air some really enlightening or edifying program," wrote O. H. Ungemach, Philadelphia, "but they pollute the minds of the children to such an extent their play life becomes an embryo crime life."

C. W. Fancher, Midland Park, N. J., wrote: "There has been discord in this house, caused by three small children, 8, 10, 12. They will do absolutely nothing while these nightmares, as you call them, are on the air. They will not practice at the piano, neither will they do their studies or set the table. They cannot be driven out of doors to play in the open air. They will fight every one in the house to listen to this trashy blood-curdling stuff. The last one I heard ran something like this: 'Put a rope around his neck, string him up—shoot him!'"

Melon Plays a Role

A correspondent described seeing a melon on a table in a broadcasting studio which gave evidence of having been heavily struck with some dull instrument. The melon had been used on the children's program, just completed, he was informed, "the heavy blow on the melon sending through the microphone the sound of a man's head being bashed in."

Albert G. Ingalls and A. P. Peck, associate editors of the Scientific American, New York, are "amazed to note the kind of things broadcasters evidently consider suitable for youngsters."

"Talking recently with two sixth-grade teachers, they commented that one of their problems was confiscation of all forms of toy guns," wrote Richard A. Trotman, New York. "My oldest girl used to listen to these weird presentations until she became almost a nervous wreck. If she couldn't get them at home, she made an excuse to visit a neighbor."

John N. Brown, Mountain Lakes, N. J., wrote: "The children just glue themselves to the radio, bite finger nails, shudder, and yell in their sleep."

Rigorous Campaign

"Back in T. R.'s day it was thought the pure food laws were too radical," wrote Geoffrey O'Hara, Tuckahoe, N. Y. "Is it not time that we start a 'pure mental food' campaign. The public mind, it seems to me, should receive a rigorous campaign against the mental poisoning of youth."

"Why should radios belch forth most of the day with advertising of merchandise for use in the kitchen, advisers of the type of food we should eat, automobile salesmanship, fake jewelry marts?" demanded George W. Kavanaugh, of New York. "Mrs. Emma Garfunkle, Westport, Conn., wrote—"I am the grandmother of three adorable little children age 10, 9 and 4 years. "They all listen in, to my horror, and all have wakeful nights and bad dreams. I am in favor of taking all such vile, trashy programs off the air. Why can't we have the programs for children we had several years ago?

"The radio needs a thorough house cleaning. I wish all schools and mothers' clubs and the clergy would help to take off those horrid programs on the air."

"I trust that in a few years from now," wrote Alfred I. Warren, Scarsdale, N. Y., "the present status of radio broadcasting will be realized to have been a disgrace."

Commissioner Payne wants to know how widespread among parents is the sentiment for rescuing the "children's hour."

Housing Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

ects, however, and the balance was taken back by the administration.

Next, the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation was set up to put the government directly into housing for the first time. The idea was killed by refusal of Comptroller General McCarl to approve expenditure of $1000 for incorporation.

Then the PWA started to build houses on its own, and eight projects to cost about $25,000,000 were approved only to have remaining housing funds, amounting to about $110,000,000, withdrawn.

Share for Housing

Next came appropriation of $4,000,000,000 by Congress for recovery and relief in 1935, and housing came in for a share. Mr. Ickes approved 96 projects for an outlay of $265,000,000, but President Roosevelt again cut the item, this time to $100,000,000. Then courts decided land for PWA projects could not be acquired by condemnation, and tedious parcel purchasing negotiations ensued. It made the work too slow and again the program was curtailed in the rush for quick relief spending, though 51 projects in 35 cities were approved.

Houses finished or in process of construction which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor may visit will shelter about 86,000 Americans in 21,800 low-cost family units. The base rent averages $5.65 a room a month. Light, heat, refrigeration and other utilities increase the tenants' total housing cost an average of $1.50 a month.

Senator Wagner introduced a $500,000,000 housing bill in 1936, which got through the Senate, but not the House. Then, this year, he got through his bill incorporating the British plan of deferred subsidies and although it was cut and revamped in Congress it will form the probable basis for big-scale government housing in the non-competitive lowest cost field. Simultaneously the National Housing Administration is going ahead with its dwelling-house mortgage insurance program to which the forthcoming proposed new Wagner bill will add small apartment houses.

Strike Inquiry Ordered

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 27 (CP) — Inquiry by the provincial fair wage board into the 14-day strike of more than 1000 coal miners in the Minto fields was ordered Tuesday by Attorney General J. B. McNair, Acting Minister of Labor of New Brunswick.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—A house with personality! Built for a home; attractive, modern, beautifully situated on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound! Large and valuable trees! A sea wall and deep water anchorage. 9 rooms. Price reduced to $42,400. Unusual opportunity for exclusive waterfront property. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Guest room; bath, breakfast and garage available; beautiful suburban home; prefer professional woman or woman business executive. Box 12, 1293 National Press Bldg.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PASADENA, CALIF.—Delightful home, conveniently situated in exclusive residential district; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, enclosed garden patio. MRS. MYRLE HILL, 341 Palmetto Dr.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SHERIDAN SQ., 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOP
Specials All Week BU. 4-9028
758 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, interesting assortment, new winter shades; samples, estimates cheerfully sent, DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
472 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

SPIRELLA CORSETS
Designed scientifically for you. In ten minutes in your home, see your figure at its best. BETH ADAMS Brooklyn, N. Y., ESplanade 7-5460.

Local Classified

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTOR wanted with established connections to handle unusual and distinctive Scented ORANGE POMANDERS or Tudor Perfume Balls, for use in wardrobes, to impart delightful fragrance to your garments and help to repel moths; hand-made product of rural industry based on Old English recipes. Full information from and inquiries to Box X-53, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Coats, suits, dresses; remodeling, alterations; reasonable. E. Stapleton, 739 Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 7-2948.

GOWNS, street dresses; alterations remodeling, relining coats; home or out. ALTA E. MADDOX, 20 Magnolia St., Hartford, Conn. 6-5129

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help: male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Avenue., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519.

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

GUILLAUME ROBERTS
Permanent Waving by European Artists
1353 Sixth Ave. bet. 54th and 55th St.
Phone CI. 7-4836 and CO. 5-9448, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook — country; pleasant home; one hour from New York. Write Box B-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES TO LET

HUNTS WOODS, MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Stucco, tile 7 rooms, 2 baths; newly decorated; oil burner. 2-car garage; near fine school; immediate occupancy; $115. Oakwood 1133.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

ORGANS FOR SALE

ESTEY REED ORGAN
Perfect Condition; $75.
Call Scarsdale 5895, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 13, Freedom, N. H.

RADIO SERVICE

KINGS & QUEENS RADIO SERVICE
Repair Specialists on All Makes
1880 Flatbush Ave. ES. 7-4158, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot, $19,000. Invites comparison.
See NASH & BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Telephone 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

MONEY available for real estate mortgages on a practical plan. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusually large, well-furnished single or double rooms in modern attractive home; fine neighborhood. LON. 7103.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, next to bath, three minutes from Botanic Gardens, apartment; one in family. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 20 W 69th St.—Sunny, private, business girl, kitchen privileges, convenient transportation, moderate rate. Alma Faust. Endicott 2-8220.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive — Unfurnished, large, adjoining bath, privacy, transportation; references. Edgecombe 4-7636, after five or week-end.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Rug Cleaners of Distinction
156 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Ind 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING, with sales, factory and engineering experience. Write Box N-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High school boy, 17 years, desires work after school hours; reliable and alert. J. BURNETT, 676 Macon Street, care of "W." (colored)

YOUNG man, 20, high school graduate, knowledge of French, willing, fine references, seeks position; start at bottom, moderate salary. MARTIN, Volunteer 5-1694, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, excellent long commercial experience, accurate, rapid, conscientious, dependable. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—By cultured, experienced woman, a position as chaperone or companion; accomplished musician, accompanist; references exchanged. Write Box R-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

PUBLIC stenographer local dictation called for if desired; correspondence confidential; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. STECKER, 516 5th Ave., Suite 405, N. Y. C. MU. 2-3383.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEILA CANNES, teacher of piano; children, adults; accompanist, coaches songs, operas; reasonable. Studio, 502 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594.

TRAILERS

Auto Cruiser trailer, practically new, air brakes and hitch, interior mahogany; reasonable. Call Mrs. Stewart, Emerson 6191, 6036 Daniel Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. GO 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Don't Let Santa Catch You Napping!
Come to Our Art Department for Gift-Making Ideas
Expert instruction, without charge, in every kind of needlework, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, rug making, needlepoint, etc.
HOWLAND'S
Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

FOSTER-BESSE
Fine Clothing
May Be Purchased on
10 PAYMENT PLAN
THE CONVENIENT WAY

COAL — Lehigh Anthracite
Sun Fuel and Range OIL
HENRY OBER
representing
THE CITY ICE & COAL CO.
1225 SEAVIEW AVE. 5-5193

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

MEIGS
Month-End Sale
Friday and Saturday

PIES CAKE
NUT BREAD
Margaret Doyle's
Bake Shop
376 Wood Avenue *Delivery*

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Superfex Oil Burning
HEATERS
From $68.00 to $135.00
Other Superfex Models
From $35.75 to $68.50
Greenwich
Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

W. D. WEBB Inc.
"Charm" Bracelets. "Charm" Fobs
School Rings
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Outfitter to Boys
Fine Boys' All Wool
Mackinaws and Wind Breakers at
$4.95, $6.50 and $10.50
THE TOGGERY SHOP
261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

August Weidlich
Instructor of
VIOLIN, VIOLA, and
STRING ENSEMBLE
BROWN-THOMSON BUILDING
Tel. 6-6201 or 2-5361 926 Main St.

Nina Louise Davies
57 HIGH ST., PROFESSIONAL BLDG.
Licensed Zotos Shop
Specializing in Machineless
Permanents and all kinds of
Beauty Work
PHONE 6-4873

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

MINCE PIES
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shop
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
682 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

BULLARD FOWLER &
LA PLACE INC.
75 W. MAIN STREET Phone 3200
A Special Autumn Sale
Desks and Secretaries especially priced, including desk chair and lamp with each selection.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that accrue in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

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MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Arch Preserver
Shoes
For Men and Women
All Fittings by X-Ray
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

For a Nice Christmas Gift
Schick Shaver
$15.00
BESSE BOYNTON
STORE
21 Colony Street Phone 170

J. E. BURKE
Norwalk Tires
Shell Gas
Greasing and Road Service
265 Cook Ave. Phone 300

Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
Benzoline and Richfield
Gas
U. S. and Ajax Tires
Old Colony Road, Tracy Phone 1295

NEW YORK
DRESS GOODS STORE
28-27 COLONY STREET
Beautify Your Home With
CURTAINS and DRAPES
Showing the Largest Assortment in City.

WEISNER & KNOBLAUCH
Quality Grocers
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit
Daily
289 W. Main Street Phone 1029

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

ART JONES
Men's Wear
New Britain Conn.

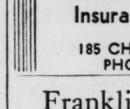
NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE


Elfriede's
Beauty Shoppe
Individual Attention in All Branches of Beauty Culture.
Each Item 50 cents
Open evenings by appointment
1143 Chapel Street 7-4886

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

WALK-OVER SHOES
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Coombs
FLOWERS BY WIRE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS
SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Winks" by Forest Mills
Pajamas of new fabrics, smartly styled; soft appealing colors; warm and cozy to wear. $1.69 to $2.25.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Refrigeration
Angevine Furniture
Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sweaters, $2.95 up
Skirts, $2.95 up
Jackets, $5.95 up
Mix them up to suit your needs
Mantell & Martin
Stamford's Style Center for Men and Boys

Stein Bloch Clothes
Hartwell-Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD

Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Overcoat Headquarters
WINTERHAVEN Overcoat $25.00
ALPACUNA Overcoat $45.00
Exclusive at
H. Frankel & Sons
Stamford, Conn. Charge Accounts Invited

Francis Travis
169 GREYROCK PL., STAMFORD, CONN.
"The Home Shop" for those who want the unusual in gowns . . . dresses . . . sportswear for all occasions.
ALSO HOSIERY
PHONE STAMFORD 3-1891

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
45 BANK STREET STAMFORD

69th Anniversary
Sale—Now in Progress

The Individual
Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 4-3121

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT
AT $40
THE WINTER-TEX OVERCOAT
AT $45
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Time to Look After Your
TABLE LINENS
for Thanksgiving
Grieve, Bisset & Holland have an established reputation for FINE TABLE LINENS. Exquisite Sets—Cloths—Napkins and Decorative Pieces. House Wives who appreciate quality and beauty in FINE LINENS should visit our Linen Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INC.
Waterbury, Conn.

Mordens
MOUSSES
Turkeys in individual forms for the Thanksgiving Dinner.
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Share with your Thanksgiving guests the beauty of your redecorated home.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Real French Macasite Pins
with Your Own Initials
4.50 up
Sugenheimer's, Inc.
64 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Fur and Fur-Trimmed COATS superbly tailored in the newest silhouettes to flatter every figure.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

SMART ALL WOOL GIRLS' COATS
Lined Throughout—Fur Collars
—Some Mannish Styles
Sizes 10 to 18 $7.98 to $17.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPROVED WORTHOPEDISTS
Storm's
HEALTH SHOES
Featuring
HEALTH SPOT SHOES
DICKERSON ARCH LOCK SHOES
207 N. CHARLES ST. Plaza 3775

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

LIVABLE
BEAUTY
Make your rooms really "live." Our furniture will help.
WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga St. Plaza 3386

Christmas Greetings
Personal Greeting Cards Now Ready
John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Have You Ever Visited
Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
JOHN T. D.
BLACKBURN
129 WATER ST. Phone 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

AUBURN

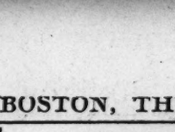
For the Best In
Kitchen Furniture
Buy at RODINAS
The Home of Fine Furniture
60 State Street Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK

AUBURN (Continued)

SEARS
SUPER
VALUE
DAYS
START NEXT THURSDAY
SENSATIONAL SAVINGS ON YOUR WINTER NEEDS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON



The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

McLean's *Marches On*
For 56 years this store has served the public in the same location. Now at the beginning of our 57th year, and of a new season, we celebrate by offering you marvelous bargains in new merchandise. Read daily announcements and profit thereby.

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

Beautiful I. MILLER SHOES
are being shown at
Parlor City Shoe Store
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's
Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard
Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Sunday Dinner
from 12 to 9 P. M.
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS
SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
DRESSES—COATS—HATS
For Fall and Winter Wear
Girdles—House Coats—Slips
Your inspection is invited
1347 JEFFERSON AVENUE GA. 6097
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
RUG CLEANING
Oriental and Domestic
Binding—Fringing—Repairing
We sell Mothproof Rug Cushions
PHONE GRANT 4226
P. Massing & Son
536 RHODE ISLAND STREET

NEW YORK

CORTLAND—HOMER

'blue coal'
Lumber and Building Supplies
65 Years Serving Cortland County
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone 52 Homer, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

WAYSIDE
FURNITURE STORE
"Quality Furniture Low Prices"
280 South Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2947
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Time to Buy Your
North Star Blankets
at
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
Jamestown's Big Department Store

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
For Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

General Auto Coach Works
JOHN PALLO
HIGH-GRADE PAINTING
LACQUERING
Bodies and Fenders Tops
Straightened Slip Covers
Welded Upholstering
106A CHATSWORTH AVE. LARCH. 3076

Perennials — Bulbs
DARWIN TULIPS
HYACINTHS
DAFFODILS, etc.
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. TEL. LARCH. 81
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars.
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
FURNITURE PAINTING
Living Room Furniture Made to Order
375 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 5959

FLUSHING

DAYTIME, EVENING AND SPORTSWEAR
Sizes 12 to 42
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Quality Photography
Portraiture at Home or Studio
Commercial Photography
Restoring old pictures
North Shore Studios
133-09 NORTHERN BLVD. Ind. 3-1006

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Phone Since 1925
INDependence 3-1544
Let HAROLD'S
do your tailoring, dry cleaning and fur repairing.
136-90 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

W. W. MAYO
First Class
Paperhanging—Painting
Flushing 9-2065 38-31 Parsons Blvd.

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere.
No job too big or too small.
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Tel. Bayside 9-6450

Bobby's Beauty Shop
Try our combination permanent waves, beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41 Avenue
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

FOREST HILLS

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Irvington
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bou. 8-4700 72-20 AUSTIN ST.
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Children's
School Attire
and Infants' Wear
Shirts, Dresses, Sweaters, Ties, Toys . . . everything.
THE JUVENILE BAZAAR
72-28 Austin Street
Bou. 8-6939

It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND
Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables

20 Years' Experience
All Branches
Beauty Culture
Licensed Notox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

FREEPORT

Sharlene
Modes, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
62 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe

LOUIS B. YOUNG
DELICATESSEN
FANCY GROCERIES
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Freeport 4549 68 W. Merrick Rd.

BRAITHWAITE
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Books for Adults and Children
Leave Your Orders With Us
10 CHURCH ST., FREEPORT Tel. 2458

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main Street Phone Freeport 1946
Groceries and Meats
We Stock Many Monitor-Advertised Items Including
Heins Food Products

LITWAK'S
Special for One Week Only
Genuine
"Chiffenese"
Union Curtain
Reg. $2.69 $1.99 pair
80 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER
MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front St. Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.
HEMPSTEAD 6323 Open Evenings

MACKINAWS
HOODED JACKETS
Men's and Boys'
Leather and Sheepskin Coats
SCHEFF'S ARMY STORE
76 MAIN STREET (Next to State Theatre)

OMAN BROS. & CO., Inc.
Automobile Electricians
Exide Batteries
Hempstead 7700 236 Main Street

THE HOUSE OF PERMANENTS
Franklin
Beauty Shop
"RENE"
MAIN AND FULTON STS.
Hempstead 2912

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

PETERSEN STORAGE
BATTERY CO. INC.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIANS
OIL BURNERS
REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHING MACHINES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

Modes of the Moment
Sensibly Priced
FANN'S
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
255 Fulton Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA
SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN *Hammond* ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques - Interior Decorating Gifts
79-19 37th Ave., Jackson Heights
Ha 9-4747

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

The Sensible Thing—
See our Fall Line before buying elsewhere. Repairing and Remodeling
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
37-37 82nd Street Newtown 9-5525

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Meyer
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Our new stock of Fall Shoes waiting for you.
WALK-OVER, also
PIED-PIPER for Children
Vitality
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Quality Candy
MUELLER'S
82 Atlantic Avenue
Just South of Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777
Second Street
Ask About Our C-C-C- Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones } Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

QUEENS VILLAGE

Wm. E. Winkelman, O. D.
• *Optometrist* •
By appointment only.
Tel. Missouri 7-1071
94-45 Springfield Boulevard
(One block north from Jamaica Ave.)
QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Wadsworth Service Stations
Tires Tubes Esso Heaters Accessories
215th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Ph. Ho. 5-10461 Queens Village, L. I.

PHONE HOLLIS 5-7187
Queens Village Awning & Shade Co.
Awnings, Shades, Venetian Blinds
214-13 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ona's Beauty Salon
Just what you've been longing for.
ZOTOS
PERMANENT WAVE
No Machine
No Electricity
117-09 Hillside Ave.
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
Tel. Vir. 7-9767

Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead.
Money refunded within 5 days if not completely satisfied.
Cohen's Fur Shop
JAMAICA AVE., COR. 104TH ST.
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning, Glazing

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 3-4001

GEORGE DOTTERWEICH
General Auto Repairing
Ignition and Brake Service
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding
AUTHORIZED PENNZOIL DEALER
Greasing and Spraying
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Clev. 3-4785 Night—Clev. 3-6034

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360
"No connection with any other store"

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service
Day or Night
82nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9783
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

SALE!
Oct. 28 to Nov. 6

Matrix Shoes $8.95
Values to $13.75
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254
Fitting the Hard-to-Fit Foot 20 Years

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

ECKHOFF'S
Hallowe'en Novelties

28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

The Biggest Variety of
FLOOR LAMPS
TABLE LAMPS
at Attractive Prices
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R V. C. 438

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

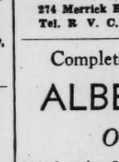
Vacuum Cleaner
Washing Machine SERVICE
Wiring and Lighting
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE R. V. C. 3692

ST. ALBANS



25c Beauty Shop
All Rinse. Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 Pharmacy Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2240
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Ethel Black Smith"
230 So. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
HATS $1.95
The same exclusive styles and high quality at our original price.

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

DRESSES—$6.95, $19.95
COATS and 3 P. SUITS
10.95, 69.50
NADEL'S
41 South Fourth Ave.
OPEN THURS. and SAT. EVENINGS

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
49½ Prospect Ave. Oakwood 2554
Furs

NEWBURGH

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Expansion
Spells Business
During alterations we offer you special values in
Clothes for Men and Boys

23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
Free Parking Opposite

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 75 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

ANNABELLE CURTAIN SHOPPE
Decorators
CURTAINS — DRAPES
BED SPREADS
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 6086
389 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opp. Sickles Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. Cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Jeanette's
MA. 4-8605
IMPORTER
Hand Made Millinery
ALL ONE PRICE
377 Bridge St., next to B. M. T. Subway

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Repairing in our own shop.
Suite 501 15 Maiden Lane
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

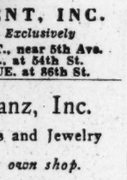
The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRAFALGAR 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DR. THEODORE COHEN
Optometrist
The Murray, 66 Park Ave.
CAl. 5-0022 and CAl. 5-8319
By Appointment

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

C. Holmes Bunnell
WA. 3-0248
1250 St. Nicholas Ave.
Funeral chapels available any part Greater New York
Reasonable Prices

BENI of FIFTH AVENUE
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving a Specialty
545 Fifth Avenue
Corner 45th Street
MUrray Hill 6-3840—3872
Mr. Beni Formerly With Best & Co.



F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream
Weissglass
Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DROP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

EMPIRE PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY
Incorporated
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone orders—Gibraltar 2-6295
Address
15 Berwin Lane, Hardin Park, West Brighton

NIAGARA FALLS

Elderfield-Hartshorn Hardware Co.
FIRST AND FALLS STREET
The hardware store where you can obtain almost anything you need in Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Kitchen Utensils, Electric Appliances, Lighting Fixtures, Electric Refrigerators, Ironers, Washers and Ranges, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Shop Where You See This Sign
AT THIS MAYFLOWER STATION
EASY TERMS
On Tires Batteries Radios Accessories
Mayflower Stations, Inc.
151 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pelham 8465

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.
has everything for your
Hallowe'en Party
Candies - Favors - Games
Costumes—Decorations
Masks and Paper Hats

Half and Large Size
COATS, $16.95 to $69.50
DRESSES $3.90 to $19.95
Junior and Regular Sizes
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Craigleigh Coats
For Women
The Wallace Co.
Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

R&R
Staples and delicacies for the table. A variety of Monitor advertised foods including Richardson & Robbins Chicken and Puddings.
B & M FOOD MARKET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

For Reliable
Real Estate Service
CALL
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
SALES—Mortgage Money—Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5581

Meisenzahl's Dairy
Guernsey Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
"Direct from the Farm"
Won State Fair Diploma for two successive years.
Henrietta, N. Y. Monroe 3029-J

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1875
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY. N B C. Red Network, SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

The De Lorme GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Scarsdale 4584
Hosiery
Millinery
Handbags

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Fresh Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
BLOSSOM KNOLL NURSERIES
Central Avenue, Near Ardsley
Telephone Scarsdale 2096

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8800

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

H. A. HYDE
Brings you an ever-changing fashion show of hats, on the crest of the changing season.
Mabel Hyde Tallman
435 South Warren Tel. 2-9559

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

WILSON
Mutual Insurance
Fire, Auto—All Lines
Dividend Paying Companies
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

WOOD GLASS CO.
Storm Sash
All Glazed Sash Are Waterproofed
127 James Street Tel. 2-1107

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 25139

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

WATERTOWN

Dickerson Verified Foot-Wear
"The Shoe that walks with you"
Blue, Brown or Black in Kid, Suede or Gabardine.
GRAPOTTE'S
ARCADE SHOE STORE
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

Please Mention the Monitor When Ordering
Quality Coal
HIGGINS-WILKIE
Sewalls Island Phone 2567

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
4th Anniversary
SALE
Sale continues until close of business Saturday, Oct. 30th
Quality Foods for the Table
15 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

C. R. WALLAUER & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Maxine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3913

Silverex Printing Co.
Photo Offset—Engraving
Publications—Direct Mail
Creative Advertising.
259 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 518

"Wearing daringly Casual Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
We Also Specialize in "Teen-Age" Hats That Are Different.
Casual Hat Shop
66 MAMARONECK AVENUE

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4238

EVENING GOWNS
EVENING WRAPS
$16.95 up
Dresses, Suits, Coats,
GERTRUDE MEYERS, Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

A BEAUTY AID FOR EVERY NEED
Duart—Frederics
—Eugene
Permanent Waves
Louise Hairdresser
171 Grand Street Tel. W. P. 2250

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
Wheel Alignment
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308
√ Visit our Soda Fountain
√ Get acquainted with our Toiletries Dept. featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.
HARRY A. REYNOLDS PHARMACY
91 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 8656

Prepare Your Turkey and stay out of the kitchen with a
MAGIC CHEF GAS RANGE
Priced from $43.50
Pay $1 Weekly
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

THE Old Curiosity Shop
90 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Antique Furniture, Pictures, Glass and Porcelain Wares. Large Collection of English Silverware and Sheffield Plate.
Tel. White Plains 2165

Plymouth Hat Shop
A New Shop With a New Policy
Exclusive Millinery at a Popular Price
ALL HATS $2.95
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
191 MAMARONECK AVE.

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1096 52 LAWRENCE ST.

"At Your Service"
Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—York in Louisville Times

Dust Under the Rug

—Thomas in Detroit News

Truck Drivers Prefer the Middle of the Road

—Page in Courier-Journal

Another Crop Surplus Program

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Design for a Brussels Carpet

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The Busy Bee!

Test a Minute

"They couldn't get him to move when they were building the highway."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Village of Shunem

On the southern slope of the hill known as Little Hermon, and, at a distance of about 8 miles from Nazareth, lies a little Arab village which has been identified with the Biblical Shunem, the home of that "great woman" (II Kings 4:8), the hospitable Shunammite who kept a room prepared for the prophet Elisha, while he in his turn not only foretold the birth of her son, but later restored him to life.

Shunem stands in a grove overlooking the plain of Esdraelon, in which the Shunammite's husband must have reaped his grain (verse 18), as the Galilean farmers do today in this district; while across the plain, and in full view, rises the majestic ridge of Mount Carmel, where the woman sought out Elisha, insisting with steadfast faith that all was well (verse 26), despite the fact that her "child was dead" (verse 32).

When the prophet returned with her to Shunem, her sublime confidence was speedily justified (verse 35).

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Petition for Special Meetings

Question: A by-law relative to special meetings states that the board "shall call such meetings promptly upon the written request of not less than 10 members." A group of members (more than the required number) petition the board to call a special meeting. The board fails to act on it. Meanwhile a new board is elected. The outgoing board holds that a new petition should be addressed to the new board.

(a) Is this correct? Does not the petition remain before the board until acted upon regardless of the personnel of the board?

(b) The board also holds that it may not set a date for a special meeting beyond its presumable existence. Is this correct?

Answer: (a) Such a petition, if prepared in accord with the by-laws, leaves a board no alternative save to call a meeting. Not to do so with reasonable promptness would be violation of the by-laws and render the board liable to action to remove them from office. The election of a new board does not affect the petition which is to a subordinate body of the assembly, not to individuals.

(b) A current board is competent to fix a date for a special membership meeting beyond the term of office of the board. The next board could of course rescind the action.

Divine Pillars

Every divine promise is built upon pillars: God's justice or holiness, which will not suffer Him to deceive; His grace or goodness, which will not suffer Him to forget; His truth, which will not suffer Him to change; and His power, which makes Him able to accomplish.—Salter.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Arthur Guiterman is the author of the following poem, entitled "Critics," which appeared recently in The Saturday Evening Post.

"NRIQ ABD ICCEAFDG
IBAQRDE GHAEBG,
IBJ QRKG RLG BIQKED DIHR
JLGHMAGDG:
OAK PLBJ QRD EAGDSKGR
PKMM AP QRAEBG,
L PLBJ QRD QRAEBSKGR
PKMM AP EAGDG."

Literary Fun With Matches

Arrange 5 matches as shown in the sketch below. Now try adding 3 more matches so that the 8 matches will then represent, in rebus form, a quotation from Shakespeare:

Letter Juggling

A Beaumont, Texas, reader shares this chance to juggle or transpose the following 8 letters to form 5 different 8-letter words. Use all 8 letters in each word:

T S R R N A E I

How Many Trees?

An orchard contained 1690 trees—apple, pear, and cherry. There were 4 times as many cherry trees as pear trees, and twice as many apple trees as cherry trees. How many trees of each kind were there in the orchard?

Juggled State Capitals

Here's another chance for more juggling. The names of 10 more State capitals are listed, and arranged alphabetically. Try unscrambling the letters, and then pair them off correctly as indicated by the example checked:

1	NEW YORK	AADGTUU	
2	UTAH	GEKEEHNT	
3	RHODE-ISLAND	AABLNY (ALBANY)	✓
4	NEW JERSEY	ADIMNOS	
5	MINNESOTA	AEHILLNSV	
6	WYOMING	ODKEINOPHV	
7	ALABAMA	AAOEIBLLOTTY	
8	TENNESSEE	AAILMPSTU	
9	MAINE	EHMORTT	
10	WISCONSIN	EGHNOORTY	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Co-operation

William James used to say to his wife, "Are we never to have an evening alone? Must we always talk to people every night?"

Then she would say, "I will see to it that whoever calls tonight is told that you are strictly engaged."

They would settle down to their quiet evening; but before long the door bell would ring. Mrs. James would go to the entry to see that her instructions were carried out. At her heels would be her husband, exclaiming: "Come in! Come right in!"

Anxiety

Anxiety is the rust of life, destroying its brightness and weakening its power. A childlike and abiding trust in Providence is its best preventive and remedy.—Tryon Edwards.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rice Pictures

The following is a game that I have played several times, and have enjoyed each time:

To each participant give a square piece of colored paper about 9 x 12 inches, and a handful of rice. Instruct all players to place these items on the floor, and then tell them to "draw" a picture with the rice on the piece of paper. The pictures that are to be drawn can be a profile of the person sitting next to you, a picture of the house where the party is taking place, or any number of seasonal items.

Allow five minutes for the art work; and upon completion, let each contestant look at the other pictures. Much laughter and merriment will follow.—Helen B., Minneapolis, Minn.

Quotation for Today

THE crowning fortune of a man is to be born to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness, whether it be to make baskets or broadswords or canals or statues or songs.—EMERSON.

Halloween

Monitor Camera Club From Coursin Black, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Impotent Anger

Anger is the most impotent of passions. It effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the one who is possessed by it more than the one against whom it is directed.—Clarendon.

All-Embracing Creed

I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country; for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon; and more a man than a Frenchman.—Fenelon.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Card

Patron (to very slow waiter): "Bring me some salad, please. And you might just send me a post card every now and then while you're away."—Unidentified.

Piped

The colored preacher had been discoursing about salvation and concluded by saying that it was free as water. Then came the collection. "But, parson," objected one of the congregation, "I thought you said salvation was free like water."

"So it is, brother," said the preacher, "and so is water. We only charge for piping them to you."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Dolls of All Nations

A woman now has a growing business which began with a hobby—that of dressing dolls in native costumes. She long had liked to dress them, so she visited museums to study costumes. She was adept at sewing and making any type of costume; and she dressed dolls of all sizes in various native costumes, all reproduced with exactitude and detail.

These unusually costumed dolls found ready sale through toy shops and stores, and she now has several women helping her to make costumes for the dolls. Such a business brings in extra money and helps her to educate two children.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

The Strong Displaces the Weak

In 1936 the 128,000,000 people of the United States drank 1,715,000,000 gallons of legally purchased beer, or 13.40 gallons for each man, woman, and child in the country. And now a press dispatch from Shanghai has appeared stating that "orders to leading Scottish distilleries are accepted 'subject to indefinite delay,' because of the record shipments to America, where consumption for the first four months of 1937 was reported greater than during the entire year of 1936."

What a surprising antidote beer is to hard liquor!—Temperance Advocate.

The Best Policy

Dean Swift could not bear to have untruths told to him, which his natural shrewdness enabled him to detect. His usual reply was, when anyone tried to explain away the lie, "Come, come, don't attempt to darn your cobwebs."

General Confusion

A traveler, spinning the yarn as only travelers can, said: "From the boat the river looked alive with gladiators."

A long-suffering listener asked: "Alive with what?"

"Alive with gladiators."

"My dear chap, alligators is what you mean. Don't you know gladiators are flowers?"—Tit-Bits.

—En Rolig ½ Timma, Sweden

"He loves me—he loves me not."

Odds and Ends

Weigh It

Platinum is twice as heavy as lead.

Early Birds

Some birds start their southern migration as early as July.

Poe's First Book

The printing of Edgar Allan Poe's first book, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," was financed by the author. Copies are now worth between $15,000 and $20,000 in the book market.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Such a squawking as the birds were making! Their songs had delighted the household so much that the woman's ear was always alert for the lovely songs that were part of the summer's joy. These excited notes were so unusual, however, that the woman knew it was no mere discussion over possession of a birdhouse.

Arrived at the point of disturbance, she found a quivering little wren about to be pounced upon by a neighbor's cat. The woman had, of course, seen families of birds in their daily round, raising their families, teaching them bird lore, and later congregating for the migration; but never had she seen robins, bluebirds, sparrows, orioles "gang up" against a common danger to a bird of still another sort. She rejoiced to see the lovely things were "winged with love."

Naturally, she quickly drove the cat home; and after a satisfied chirp, more delightful to the woman than a fanfare of trumpets, the birds went their various ways—and the garden was full of song again.

Brevities

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: You cannot saw wood with a hammer.

Richmond (Va.) News-Leader: The only punishment meted out to the five Dionnes is being stood in a corner—which is a very good trick in a four-cornered room.

New Yorker: Americans are united in the belief that no matter what happens in China, we should mind our own business. The catch is that there are lots of people whose own business is selling hardware and cotton to the Japanese.

Philadelphia Bulletin: British automobile manufacturer got the laugh when he lost his pass and had to buy a ticket to the automobile show, but we wouldn't be satisfied until he had to pay cash for one of his own cars.

Owed to a Poet

Inspired by topics manifold,
He writes with fascinating skill;
His frequent, heterogeneous verse,
Would readily a volume fill.

He has a captivating way
Of gliding into lilting rhyme;
Impaling the ridiculous,
Or deftly scaling heights sublime.

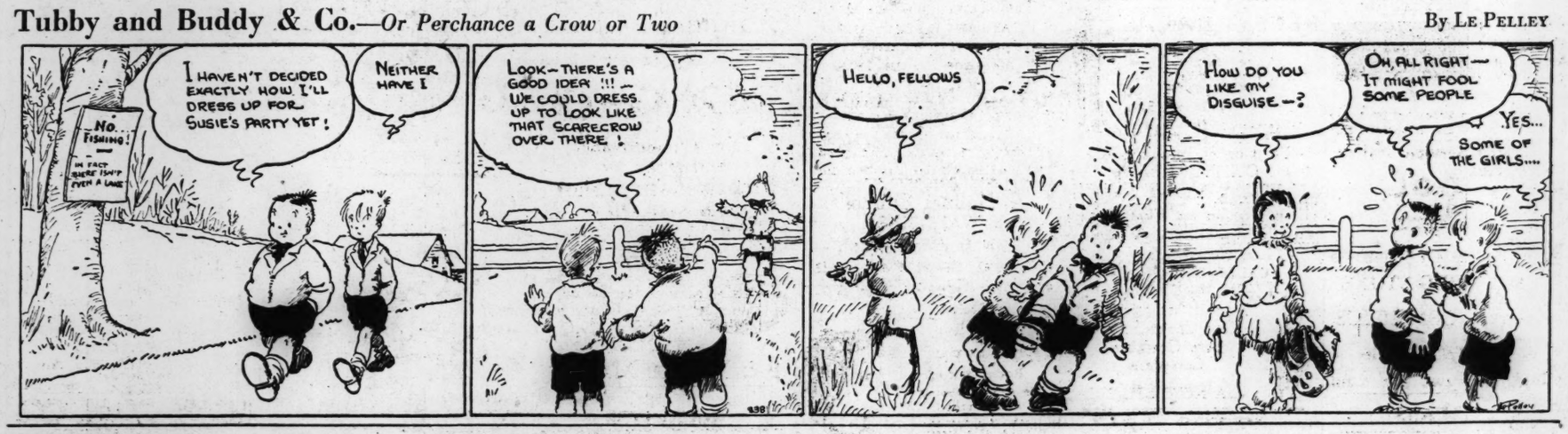
Apt words of varied hue and length
Are ready at his instant call;
Phrase, idiom, and simile,
He is a master of them all.

As to his facile use of words,
There cannot be remotest doubt;
But when you've read his poem through
You wonder what it's all about!

—Grenville Kleiser

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Or Perchance a Crow or Two*

By LE PELLEY


I HAVEN'T DECIDED EXACTLY HOW I'LL DRESS UP FOR SUSIE'S PARTY YET!
NEITHER HAVE I
NO FISHING!
IN FACT THERE ISN'T EVEN A LAKE
LOOK—THERE'S A GOOD IDEA!!!—WE COULD DRESS UP TO LOOK LIKE THAT SCARECROW OVER THERE!
HELLO, FELLOWS
HOW DO YOU LIKE MY DISGUISE—?
OH, ALL RIGHT—IT MIGHT FOOL SOME PEOPLE
YES... SOME OF THE GIRLS....

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Difference in Greetings*

By THE HAGERS

JUDGE JEREMIAH CANVASBACK HAS DIGNITY, AND SO I QUACK,
"HOW DO YOU DO, SIR," WHEN WE MEET.
WHEN LILLY DUCK COMES DOWN THE STREET,
MY HEART AND VOICE CRY OUT IN TUNE,
"GOOD MORNING!" OR "GOOD AFTERNOON!"
BUT TED I GREET A DIFFERENT WAY,
FOR HE QUACKS, "HI!" AND I QUACK, "HEY!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:

"What one approves, another scorns,
And thus his nature each discloses:
You find the rosebush full of thorns,
I find the thornbush full of roses."

Literary Fun With Matches:

KINI

As you will note, this represents the quotation: "A little more than kin, But rather less than kind."

Letter Juggling: Restrain, trainers, strainer, retrains, terrains.

How Many Trees?: 1040 Apple; 130 Pear; and 520 Cherry trees.

Juggled State Capitals: New York—Albany; Utah—Salt Lake City; Rhode Island—Providence; New Jersey—Trenton; Minnesota—Saint Paul; Wyoming—Cheyenne; Alabama—Montgomery; Tennessee—Nashville; Maine—Augusta; Wisconsin—Madison.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Autarchy Digs In

FEW cabinet changes may be more significant than the definitive resignation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as Germany's Minister of Economic Affairs. Dr. Schacht was the foe of rigid self-sufficiency. And while he held his post economic liberals the world over permitted themselves to hope that one day Germany might be brought back into the world economy. Their hopes, unfortunately, are overcast by the dropping of Dr. Schacht.

For the resignation means that the Four Year Plan is reaffirmed without equivocation. The plan, announced at the Nuremberg Congress in 1936, calls for raw material self-sufficiency. It is really an offshoot of the rearmament program.

In great part Germany till 1936 was dependent upon foreign suppliers for the provision of the basic materials of armament. These had to be paid for. When all Germany's gold and foreign money reserves were spent, the sales of German goods abroad had to be relied upon for the necessary purchasing power. However, such sales could not proceed at the pace required for the purchase of the necessary raw materials. Should the armament program be cut down? Perish the thought! Accordingly Germany felt she must develop substitutes for the hard-to-earn foreign supplies. By the same stroke the campaign is intended to make Germany economically secure against a wartime blockade.

This policy is sometimes called autarchy, meaning economic self-sufficiency. A better word, in view of the purpose of autarchy, is "Wehrwirtschaft," or defense economics. It represents an immense task. For, apart from coal, Germany is deficient in both the mineral and vegetable resources out of which essential raw materials can be made. Nevertheless, according to Germanicus, in "Germany: the Last Four Years," it is "meeting with considerable success as far as the technical side of it is concerned."

In oil the chances are brightest. The quality of synthetic oil does not differ appreciably from that of mineral oil, and in 1936 some 60 per cent of the total consumption of light motor fuel was home produced. Substitutes have been invented or discovered for other imports. And the German genius is now being poured into large-scale production of such things as staple fiber, aluminum, rayon, and synthetic rubber.

What this means in economic values was plain to Dr. Schacht. Autarchy acts as a depressant upon living standards. Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard used to say that the State of Maine could grow tropical bananas. Why does it not do so? Because it can live better by growing potatoes, which can be raised cheaper and better in Maine than in the tropics, and exchanging them for bananas, which the tropics can grow cheaper and better. The same reasoning applies to the bigger community known as Germany. Autarchy cannot help but depress the standard of living from what it would otherwise be. Other countries have damaged their living standards with tariff barriers but they have not attempted complete self-sufficiency.

The trouble with Wehrwirtschaft is that, like riding on a tiger, it is difficult to dismount from it. Capital sunk in the substitute industries is tremendous. Most of it would be lost if the German doors were reopened and the substitutes allowed to come into competition with the real articles.

Doubtless Dr. Schacht saw that the Four-Year Plan could not help but pen the German nation in an economic enclave. For he once called the entire system "medieval" and "barbarous." Now that he is demoted from his place among the policy-makers, however, the momentum toward military preparedness on an economic island will no doubt be speeded up. The world is asking anxiously: To what end?

Songsters in Suburbia

THE drift to the cities that has long been one of the constant movements of the human population in Britain is now spreading to the birds. The destruction of natural cover in the country that results from building and development has made it very difficult for them to obtain nesting sites, and many of them are finding homes in suburban gardens, more particularly where thoughtful householders have provided nesting boxes for them.

It is a form of bird sanctuary that may be a compromise, but it does bring practical benefits to all concerned. The householder not only finds his tenants good company, but enthusiastic, if occasionally rather misguided, workers in his garden; while Mr. and Mrs. Warbler are not without compensation for the loss of sylvan solitude. Marketing, especially in winter, is not such a problem; and what with bread crumbs, and similar tid-bits, their standard of living is certain to go up.

In the city, anyway, they will get many hints from the sparrow clan on how to adapt themselves. Perhaps, though, the city sparrows are not altogether the sort of people to find favor with the warblers. A number of the former, with the gulls and pigeons, look somewhat askance at the suburbs, and, like true cockneys, prefer to congregate where the chimney pots spring up more thickly. In addition, it has to be confessed, their way of life is not quite so respectable as that of their country cousins: they are snappers up of unconsidered trifles more than they are hard-working tenants.

Nevertheless, even if these men-about-town do lead the warblers a little astray, they and their new friends will still be very welcome. For most of us will agree with Minna Irving's conclusion:

> He's cheerful in weather so bitterly cold,
> It freezes your bones to the marrow;
> I'll admit he's a beggar, a gangster, a bum,
> But I take off my hat to the sparrow.

A Foe of Liquor

IT WILL be difficult for the thousands of friends of Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, one of the founders and the first national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to adjust themselves to the news that he is retiring from active leadership of the anti-liquor movement. For half a century Dr. Russell has been in the forefront of the battle against the drink traffic, never tiring, never relaxing his efforts, even after the major setback of the Twenty-first Amendment.

Actually, Dr. Russell will never cease the battle against beverage alcohol and those who seek to profit by others' degradation. Even in the quiet of his study at Westerville, Ohio, he will be at work, whether in giving advice and counsel to those in the movement, or alone with his Bible. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

Dr. Russell's first work of importance in the struggle to abolish alcoholic liquor was his endeavor to have local option features incorporated in the laws of Ohio in 1887. Six years later he and others founded the Anti-Saloon League, which became the greatest foe the liquor traffic in the United States ever faced. In his fifty years of battling John Barleycorn, Dr. Russell traveled probably 100,000 miles, on both sides of the Atlantic and in every state of the Union; wrote millions of words, and spoke thousands of times.

It is far from time to write "Finis" to Dr. Russell's career, but it is not too early to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Avenue to Labor Compromise

IF PEACE and unity are to result for the 7,000,000 organized workers in the United States, the two great rival factions, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, must seek a peace without victory. This, neither group has so far shown itself willing to do, and current negotiations are recessed until November 4. The C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have presented their formulas for peace and each has been rejected by the other. Each body has so far recognized the commanding need for unity, while at the same time insisting upon retaining its own sovereignty and vested interest.

The C. I. O., in demanding autonomy within the Federation, would create a dualism of power and leadership that would be antithetical to integration and unity. Its insistence upon preservation of the integrity of each of its unions formed in opposition to A. F. of L. affiliates was a virtual demand for unconditional surrender from the Federation on all sectors where jurisdictional disputes are under way.

On the other hand the A. F. of L. made no overt concession in behalf of industrial unionization, the issue which precipitated Labor's schism and which has shrunk in importance since the Federation adopted this method of organization on a wide scale.

The very concessions that both factions so far refuse to make may actually indicate an avenue to ultimate compromise. The question of jurisdictional control over the many rival unions represents a seemingly insuperable obstacle to peace, yet this obstacle is serious only to the extent that the rival leaders of the two factions seek to make an issue of personal power. If this issue were not present there is little question that the leaders could draft a new constitution for the American labor movement in which other differences could be adjusted, minority rights protected and the unity of labor reaffirmed. That both organizations agreed to reconvene for further negotiation affords some hope that the keen desire of the rank and file, and of the Administration, for labor unity and peace may yet be realized in some degree.

THE PROPOSAL to oust the eagle for the turkey as America's national symbol seems a bit belated. The United States has long since ceased to manifest the turkey's imperialistic tendency to gobble up everything in sight.

To Reform the Press

Book News of the Day

PUBLIC opinion is a key to the successful operation of any government, and particularly the democratic form. In practice, public opinion is formed largely on the basis of information provided in the newspapers, so that in these times, when public opinion seems confused and uncertain, responsibility for that unfortunate condition must rest heavily upon the press.

One of the clearest explications of this situation, with recommendations for its correction, is made by Herbert Brucker, assistant to the dean of the graduate school at Columbia University, in THE CHANGING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER (New York: Columbia Univ. $1.50).

* * *

Mr. Brucker points out that most present-day newspapers are being produced to fit a pattern that was cut for newspapers of thirty and forty years ago. As a result, they are out of date in every essential respect: news writing, editing and headline practice and make-up. This, combined with the vast complexity of the things they now must report, makes the newspaper a hodge-podge.

Mr. Brucker favors the speeding up of a change whose beginnings he detects, involving the correlation, interpretation, and presentation of news from various sources in such a way as to make clear, not only what has happened, but what it all means. He approves the trend toward news summaries, reviews and digests, and the classification or departmentalization of news, all with a view to making newspapers more orderly, and easier to read and comprehend.

* * *

Specifically, he calls for more research to give authority and background to reports, increasingly specialized editing involving the integration of news reports and other information from all relevant sources, presented in a more pictorial style of writing than has been common. He would appear to favor a somewhat smaller newspaper sheet, a Page One devoted to a presentation of all the day's news in essence, and inside pages departmentalized and devoted to background and further interpretation of the front-page summarizations, plus entertainment features and advertising. By 14 illustrations, he shows how it may be done and how pages may be made interesting in appearance by removing restrictions imposed by the conventions of newspaper making, especially in respect of headlines, which undoubtedly distort many ideas because of the artificial requirements of typographical balance and word use.

All this, Mr. Brucker believes, would help to revitalize the newspaper, make it the useful social instrument it should be, gain the confidence of readers and please advertisers as well. Well written, this is a book to applaud. R. W. D.

"Maybe That's What I Need, Too"

Man of Learning

HE IS a Personage in his little community. The community is bounded by one fairly wide avenue—tumultuous with hurtling trucks, buses, taxis and lumbering garment trucks—and many little narrow, twisting side streets that radiate from the corner near his place of business, rather like spokes knocked every which way in a wagon wheel crash. It is really a quite minute community, but it contains all the ingredients of the cycle of human life, and so its occupants are not impressed with its narrowed horizons.

The Personage is the official letter writer of his community. A man of prestige, shown great respect by those who have little learning as one who, in a strange, contradictory world, has managed to grasp and hold learning himself.

One might think that, where the majority of people cannot write, a way would have been found to conduct the affairs of life without correspondence. Not so. There are letters of business—small differences of opinion in commercial matters which a latent shrewdness says would be better reduced to some kind of written negotiation; letters to friends and relatives in the old country: "we thought we would try to return this year, for the festival and maybe to stay; but, though things do not always go well with us here, it would be better to stay and hold to the small advantage we have secured. . . ."

* * *

The Personage's place of business is as unpretentious as any place of business could possibly be. A little cleft between two lowering, rickety buildings holds a deal chair, and a table which is chipped and scarred by the events of the years; the splintery grooves cut into it by intent correspondents, taking counsel with the letter writer about a phraseology which will not arouse antagonism; dents caused by flower pots that fell down from fire-escapes, narrowly missing the Personage; a leg, tied with an ingenious contrivance of rope when the toll of the passing years began to show. The chair, and the table; tablets of cheap, ruled paper; little packets of envelopes, kept in the drawer; several pens and a big pot of black ink.

On sunny days—if there is a wind, children are sent to hunt fragments of brick or cobble to weight the Personage's papers—that is all. If the day is lowering or rainy, there is an enormous glistening umbrella which is unfurled, its stout, long handle secured to one of the tablelegs with another binding of frazzled rope.

Some days there is a constant stream of customers. Young men, with love letters which must be got off at once, and which are worth the risk of lateness at work. A tenant, of sufficient standing to dare speak strongly to the landlord about the leaking pipe. A little matter of a will to be recorded. A letter to a dark-eyed woman in the old country, enclosing a bright orange international money order. . . .

Of course any business has its downs as well as its ups. And for days when it seemed no one had any desire at all to hold any communication with anyone anywhere in the world, the Personage had fashioned a little shelf after he bought the table from the second-hand dealer—bought it, that is, in a manner of speaking, since he paid for it with the writing of six letters which the dealer had wished to get off for five years and never expected he would—and on which he kept a little row of precious books.

* * *

He never had any difficulty in concentrating on his reading, when business was dull—though you would think that no one could possibly read in such a riot of noise and color and confusion. People used to stand at the curb's edge and watch him as he read. Their expressions implied that they felt a kind of affectionate admiration for a man who could provide himself with learning enough to sit with a book in his hands and read it. They were proud of him. He lent dignity to the community. If quarrels between street merchants rose, and shrill screaming, they hissed "Stt—— sh-sh-sh——" as it is not seemly to have quarreling going on under the very nose of Learning.

And at night—if it had been a busy day or one in which he need do hardly anything but read his beloved books—the process of shutting up shop was extremely simple. Close the ink pot, and go home. Put the pens and paper in a worn bag, pick up the chair and table and move them into a little deeper, more sheltered cleft between the two buildings; no danger that they would be stolen.

Who in the world would be so monstrous as to steal the property of a man of learning? J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Interpreting Democracy

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE broad republic below the Rio Grande the people, through President Cárdenas and the National Revolutionary Party, are implementing their own interpretation of democracy and democratic government through the more or less arbitrary processes of expropriation. By means of this they are breaking up vast landed estates, whether owned by natives or foreigners, and parceling out the lands among the peasants. Under the Mexican Constitution adopted in 1917, and by virtue of the dictum of the Supreme Court of Mexico, such action appears to be legal. That it is justified by existing needs, centuries of social, political and industrial inequalities, and by the progressive program which contemplates the emancipation of millions from serfdom and illiteracy, is apparent to everyone with the possible exception of those who are most severely penalized.

Announcement was recently made by the information bureau of the Cárdenas Government that the plantation of an American citizen, Jenkins by name, consisting of 271,700 acres (110,000 hectares) located in the State of Puebla, has been officially taken over by federal authority. Estimated somewhat roughly, the area embraced in the measurements would be equal to about six-and-one-half townships of thirty-six sections each. Unless the calculation is amiss, the tract, subdivided, would provide nearly 800 farms of 150 hectares. This is not taking account of possibly untillable areas.

* * *

The American who believed himself to be the owner of this vast tract is said to estimate its value to him at $4,162,500, or slightly more than $15 an acre. In reason, it should be agreed, private property honestly acquired and to which title has been given by the Government or by a previous owner, should not be taken by any process without reasonable compensation. But it may appear that the Agrarian Commission which acts as arbitrator and paymaster holds an undue advantage over a proprietor summarily forced to sell. The commissioners fix the price and nominate the bond. The latter, in this instance, is actually a promise to pay. No appeal lies from the award or from the tender. The Supreme Court of Mexico, in recent decisions, has determined the limited recourse of aggrieved landed proprietors. When their holdings are appropriated they must accept, if they receive anything, bonds of the so-called "agrarian debt." These are now, as they have long been, exchangeable for government forty-year debt bonds, which in turn are accepted in payment of most federal and state taxes.

Quite naturally there is strong opposition to the Cárdenas land-allotment methods. Both native and foreign proprietors have sought to bring it into popular disrepute. But their determined efforts thus far seem to have reacted upon themselves. They have refused to accept agrarian bonds offered in payment for expropriated lands, hoping thereby to discredit the plan and bring it into disrepute. By this refusal many have, through failure to apply for payment within a year, forfeited their rights entirely and are now without legal recourse.

* * *

To the neighbors of Mexico in other parts of America the methods of the Revolutionary Party may appear arbitrary and unnecessarily harsh. Perhaps one should be slow and somewhat charitable in passing judgment. Account should be taken, first of all, of the helpless dependence of the underprivileged and submerged masses of native Mexicans, long in slavery to ignorance and domination by designing and cunning masters. No one, heretofore, has cared to show them the way out or tell them that there is a better way of life. They have not yet learned the lesson, but already they have caught some glimpse of a dawning day. And it may be found, if one cares to weigh the contrasting equities, that in many cases the titles held by landed proprietors have been acquired by questionable grant, by conquest, or by fraud. If the theory of the alodial or absolute ownership of lands ever prevailed in Mexico it seems now to have been abandoned. In its stead there has been adopted and somewhat extended the theory of eminent domain, there broadly interpreted as the right to appropriate all private property and dedicate it to whatever purposes the prevailing government authority may determine best serves public uses and needs.

It is an interesting theory, especially when applied in the name of democracy.

The Wide Horizon

Fascism Undiluted

By Paul Cremona

ROME

IN HIS speech at the Olympic Stadium, Berlin, in September, Premier Mussolini declared that the Europe of tomorrow would be Fascist not because of propaganda, but through the logical pressure of events. Five years ago, when Italy was celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fascist regime, the Duce had similarly prophesied that this would be the century of universal Fascism, in which Italy would again be the leader of Roman civilization.

No one, least of all the would-be friends of democracy, can afford to ignore this challenge of Fascism. Fascist philosophers and political thinkers contend that democracy and liberalism may have been excellently adapted to a certain time and place and people, but that they are now obsolete and absolutely incapable of solving the world's new problems. They point out that, in the past and in almost every country, power has passed from one class to another, and that the change has often been accompanied by revolutionary movements. Were not some of the European countries once governed by absolute monarchs, feudal lords, churchmen? Political institutions which were an unqualified success in the pre-war years, Fascists contend, are today discredited in many countries. The great upheaval of 1914-18 and the appearance of Bolshevism dealt a heavy blow to nineteenth-century liberalism. The last war, instead of making the world safe for democracy, has imperiled democracy.

This is the picture which Fascist leaders give today of the present political situation not only in their own country, but in Europe, and of its inevitable developments. We may disagree with this diagnosis, but we cannot ignore it.

In a recent article, believed to have been written by Signor Mussolini himself, the Popolo d'Italia discusses at some length the problem of the world's march toward Fascism. "It is clear," the writer points out, "that all those who represent in this moment conservatism and reaction—capitalism, parliamentary democracy, Socialism, Communism, liberalism, and a certain wavering Catholicism, with which we shall settle accounts in our own fashion, some day or other, are against us, who represent the twentieth century while they represent the nineteenth century. When we say that the Europe of tomorrow will be Fascist, we base this statement on facts and particularly on the new states, not only European, which have linked themselves with those that have initiated the movement of recovery.

"There is no doubt, for instance, that Japan is freeing herself from the parliamentary cloak which she had adopted a few decades ago and which today might arrest her vital thrust. We fully understand and justify this thrust. . . . Japan is not yet formally Fascist, but her anti-Bolshevist attitude, the direction of her policy and the bearing of her people, number it among the Fascist states. Brazil is another country which is liberating itself from the ideologies of the revolution of 1789 and is taking up arms against Bolshevism. Many states in Europe march on the road to Fascism, even when they claim to be doing the opposite. In a word, all are moving toward that political organization which Signor Mussolini once defined as an 'organized, centralized, authoritative democracy on national bases.' Each nation will have its own particular Fascism adapted to the peculiarities of its own people. There is not and there never will be a standardized form of Fascism ready for export, but there is a variety of doctrines, methods, experiences, and, above all, of accomplished facts, which invest and filter the very life of European states and which represent the new factor in the history of human civilization.

"Those cherishing mad or idiotic hopes about the future of totalitarian states," the article continues, "forget that these states have already been tested by several trials. Italy emerged victoriously from her African enterprise and from the siege of fifty-two states. Germany has almost completely liquidated the Treaty of Versailles culminating with the reoccupation of the Rhineland. Two regimes which have endured these trials have demonstrated their force and their vitality, which are based on the unanimous adhesion of their people to an extent unknown in other countries styling themselves great democracies."

[Ed. Note: Incomplete as this exposition may appear to readers in democratic countries, it nevertheless has the value of presenting to them an undiluted statement of Fascist expectations.]

Mirror of World Opinion

War—But Not Today

WHILE international relations are everywhere quite ominous and dramatic enough, they are nowhere really so ominous or so dramatic as the headlines, the telescoped accounts, the cabled news reports unavoidably make them appear. There is in every international crisis a background of peanut politics, of irresolution, of caution and of solid popular resistance to the precipitation of the irreparable cataclysm which cannot well get into the spot news accounts of the daily wranglings of diplomacy. This background is impalpable and unanalyzable; its peace-keeping powers cannot be assessed; but it is a vivid reality to anyone passing through the nations which other peoples suppose to be on the verge of disaster. It impresses itself in the simple fact that nobody can be found really thinking about war today or tomorrow; next year, yes, or the year after, maybe, or when this or that power is "ready"—certainly, the great war is inevitable, of course, but not now. —*New York Herald Tribune.*